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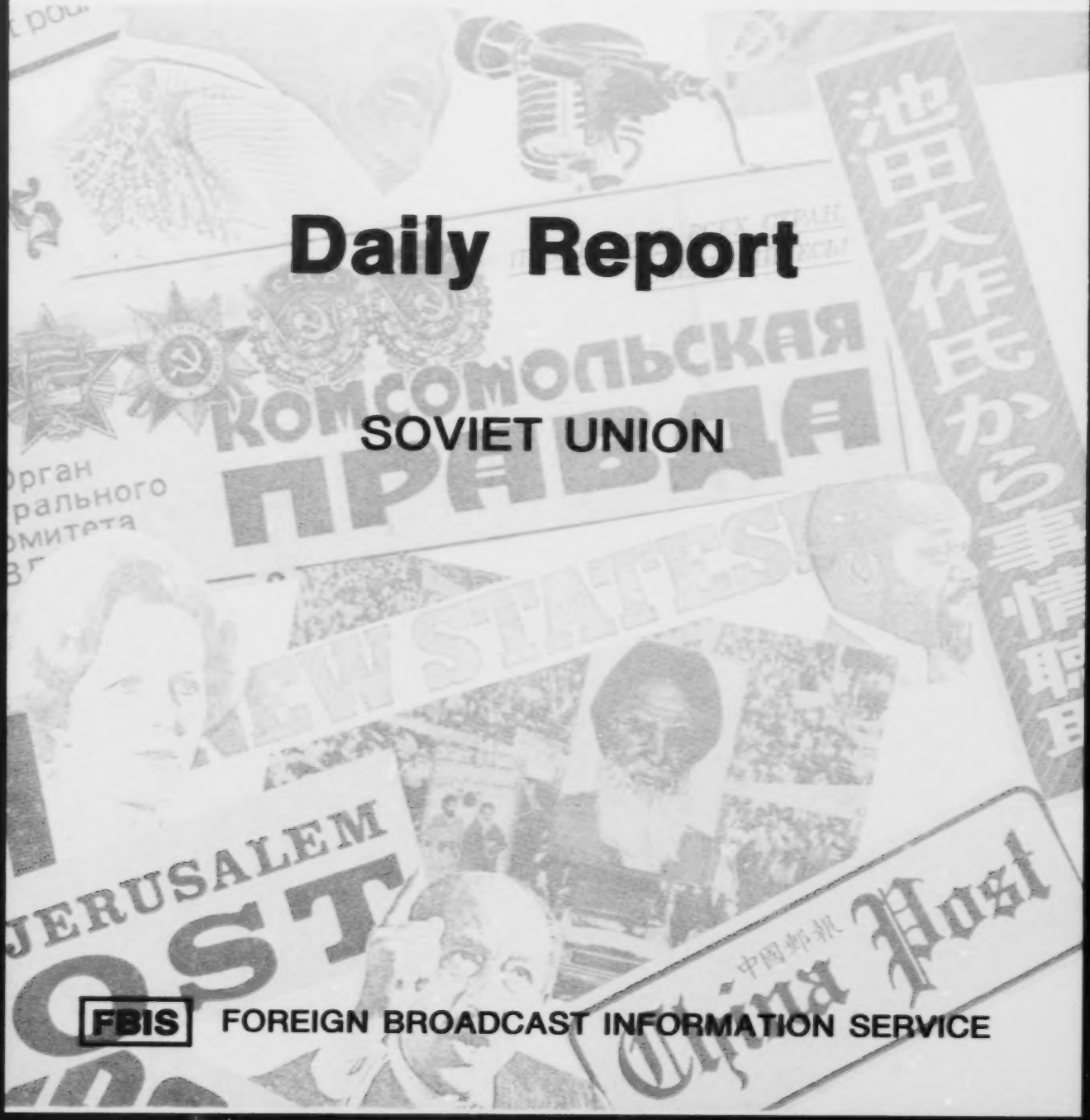

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26 February 1981

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:

Forty years ago, the U.S. Government inaugurated a new service to monitor foreign public broadcasts. A few years later a similar group was established to exploit the foreign press. From the merger of these organizations evolved the present-day FBIS. Our constant goal throughout has been to provide our readers with rapid, accurate, and comprehensive reporting from the public media worldwide.

On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AIMS OF 'AFRICAN SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL' REJECTED

LD251117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Ye. Korendyasov: "Socialist International in Africa"]

[Text] The inaugural congress of the "African Socialist International" (ASI), within whose framework the African socialist parties intend to unite, is to be held in Tunis in late February. The attempts to create the ASI which have been undertaken for a number of years now and the drafts of its policy documents have given rise to comments in the African and international press. What is the atmosphere in which the congress is opening and what are the goals the organization which is being created designed to serve?

The development of the national liberation movement in recent years has confirmed the 25th CPSU Congress's conclusion regarding the role of the developing countries in world politics. At the same time there is an aggravation of the struggle in connection with the problems which the movement is encountering at the present stage. The international social democrats are displaying considerable activeness here. Although the Socialist International's positions on this issue are not without ambiguity and contradictions, the social democrats' main efforts are aimed, on the one hand, at persuading Western ruling circles of the need for greater flexibility in their relations with the developing countries and, on the other, at proving to the young states the possibility of a "new partnership" with the former metropolitan states. This line has met with some support from the national-reformist and social-reformist forces in the developing countries themselves--forces which are forming under the conditions of aggravating class struggle.

The supporters of the ASI assert that the idea of its creation was born on African soil and belongs to Africans.

However, it is apposite to recall that this continent remains a very important source of raw materials and a sphere for the investment of capital for West Europe. West European companies account for 75 percent (that is about $8 billion) of direct foreign investments in the African countries. Over one-third of all French foreign investments are concentrated there. It is notable that the policy document adopted at the 11th Socialist International Congress (1969) "The African Way to Socialism," condemned "negative anti-imperialism" in African states' policy and advanced the task of establishing their "partnership" with the former metropolitan states.

The document stated in particular that there are no fundamental differences between the doctrine of "democratic socialism" and the theories of "African socialism." On this basis the appeal was formulated to end the "paradox whereby a continent where socialism is being talked about more than anywhere else is the most underrepresented in the Socialist International" and to achieve "the African socialist movement's involvement in the international community of leftwing noncommunist forces." However, nothing came of these intentions. The African parties refused to join the Socialist International (to this day only the Socialist Party of Senegal and the Mauritius Independence Party are members). It was then that the idea arose of creating a "confederation of African socialist parties" closely linked with the Socialist International. Former President of Senegal L.S. Senghor and Tunisian President H. Bourguiba, known for their close ties with the West European social democrats, were the main champions of the idea.

In 1975 a colloquium was held in Tunis on the subject "Planned Liberalism and African Paths to Socialism" in which representatives of 30 African parties and national liberation movements took part. The majority of those taking part in the colloquium expressed a negative attitude to the question of creating an inter-African organization of political parties on a "democratic socialism" platform.

Nonetheless after the colloquium ended it was announced that a committee had been formed to prepare the inaugural congress of an inter-African socialist alliance. The committee's founding membership included representatives of six parties: the Socialist Party of Senegal, the Destourian Socialist Party (Tunisia), the Sudanese Socialist Union, the Independence (Istiqlal) Party of Morocco, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco, and the Mauritius Independence Party. In 1980 the elaboration of the policy documents was completed. The ASI draft charter states that "the African socialist parties believe democratic socialism to be the sole path for their countries' development and their peoples' liberation from all forms of exploitation and alienation." The charter makes no mention at all of "African socialism."

The creators of the ASI do not consider it necessary to conceal their hostility to scientific socialism. "Democratic socialism," they say, "categorically rejects the concept of class struggle, which inevitably leads to the creation of a society based on coercion and therefore accords neither with the traditional structures nor with the history of African society." The ASI's opposition to parties which declare their allegiance to scientific socialism is therefore obvious. And there are many such parties in Africa. In a number of countries they are the ruling parties and head the working masses' struggle to build a new society. Their role is constantly growing in the African peoples' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and their contribution to the solution of pan-African and world problems is increasing. The attempt to declare these parties a "foreign body" in Africa is unfounded and is aimed at weakening the African peoples' anti-imperialist unity and undermining their positions in the face of imperialism's unceasing attempts to achieve neocolonialist revenge. The policy of setting one group of African states against another is also fraught with adverse consequences for the OAU.

The foreign policy program of the group which is being created points out that "African socialist parties intend to view nonalignment as a joint strategy in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and all forms of hegemony and for the establishment of lasting and just peace and for a new world economic order." At the same time it states that the ASI will seek "close ties" with the Socialist International.

Naturally, the real significance of such declarations will depend on the specific content with which they are filled. One thing may definitely be said: Attempts to impose on the African people the ideology of social democracy, which is alien to them, radically contradict the interests and prospects of the national liberation struggle.

It must be noted that the draft charter bypasses the question of avenues of the struggle like disarmament and the relaxation of international tension. However, it is well known that in our day the struggle against colonialism and racism and for the consolidation of the liberated countries' independence and their economic development is inseparable from the struggle against the arms race and for the intensification of detente. It is no accident that the steps which are now being undertaken by international imperialism and primarily by the United States--steps aimed at accelerating the arms race and fueling military hysteria--are being accompanied by a wide-ranging campaign against the militant detachments of the national liberation movement which Washington has declared to be "terrorist organizations."

The plans to create an inter-African grouping of political parties on the basis of the doctrine of "democratic socialism" have generated to say the least a reserved and frequently a negative reaction in Africa. Thus the Algerian newspaper ASH-SHA'B wrote: "History tells us that the Socialist International arose as an opposition to scientific socialism, and by analogy it may be said that the 'African international' is a symbol of capitalist ideology and is coming out on our continent with the claim to replace revolutionary nationalism and true African socialism, whose banner is borne by the national liberation movements and their revolutionary parties."

Many people are put on their guard by the pro-Western orientation of the group being created and by its inspirers' desire to prevent the development of relations between the African states and the socialist community countries. Yet, as Mozambique Liberation Front Party leadership member S. Vieira said in October last year, cooperation with the countries of real socialism "is of fundamental significance and makes it possible to mitigate and neutralize dependence on the world capitalist system and to reshape our economic structure and accelerate our development on the basis of the alternative thus opened up."

The policy of the CPSU and the socialist state with regard to the liberated countries is well known. "Unswervingly following the great Lenin's behests," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "Soviet people have been and always will be on the side of the forces which are struggling resolutely against imperialism and reaction and marching boldly along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations. Only such a policy accords with the interests of peace, democracy and the progress of all mankind."

U.S. NAVAL PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN 'CONFIRMED'

LD251920 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb, TASS--Representative of the command of the U.S. Navy in Norfolk, the main base of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, confirmed officially that a naval armada consisting of over 40 warships has been concentrated in the Caribbean. It includes the aircraft carrier "America", six nuclear-powered cruisers, missile carrying destroyers. Military observers point out that there are landing ships in this armada.

A spokesman for the Navy asserted that the ships have been concentrated for the holding of naval exercises which, allegedly, coincided in time "by chance" with the events in El Salvador. But local observers stress that these exercises are directly connected with the escalation of the U.S. military backing for the Salvadoran fascist junta. It is not accidental that at the same time with the naval exercises the Pentagon is holding exercises at its bases in the so-called Panama Canal Zone and also in Guantanamo, the part of the Cuban territory that it is holding illegally.

At a meeting with journalists, President Ronald Reagan repeated again that the United States is supporting the junta against those who, as he said try to overthrow it by use of violence. Political observers assess this statement as conditioning of the public opinion to further increase and widening of the United States military involvement on the side of the Salvadoran military, in its attempts to drench in blood the protests of the masses against the repressive regime of the junta.

Former United States Ambassador in Salvador M. Williams said that the ever growing involvement of the United States in the military operations in El Salvador makes him think of the initial period of the Vietnam war.

AFGHAN 'BASMACHS' VISIT WASHINGTON SEEKING MISSILES

LD260622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Two Afghan Basmachs [members of the anti-Soviet movement in Central Asia], Gailani and (Aruvi) have turned up in the American capital. They head the so-called national front of the Afghanistan Islamic revolution. At a press conference at the Capitol, Gailani told journalists that, apart from rifles and ammunition, the counterrevolutionary gangs hope to receive ground-to-air missiles from the United States.

LOMEYKO REITERATES REJECTION OF 'LINKAGE' FORMULA

LD260915 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 14

[Vladimir Lomeyko article under rubric "Detente and Antidetente": "Moscow's Hand Is There To Be Shaken"]

[Excerpt] For all the existing disagreements, Europeans in both East and West are linked by a vital interest in preserving and developing the process of detente, security and cooperation. This was evident back during the first stage of the Madrid meeting. The success of the second stage will depend crucially on the political will to implement this interest.

West Europeans are worried by the "linkage" formula that Washington has put forward and by the statements that detente is more advantageous to the USSR than it is to America, that "there are things more important than peace."

Europeans would scarcely agree with that, having been through the holocaust of war and paid for peace with millions of their compatriots' lives. In the eighties a return to a "position-of-strength policy" is not just futile, but dangerous. After all, if the nuclear Vesuvius erupts, the radioactive ash will rain down on the heads of all Europeans.

What guarantee is there that the catastrophe will hit Europe alone? Is there any goal in whose name the earth could be turned into a nuclear crematorium?

As for "linkage"--that is, the desire to make the solution of some problems dependent on others--these attempts are invalid. First, they are a variety of ultimatum that runs counter to the principle of equality, which is enshrined in bilateral agreements. Second, linking one problem with another can only tighten the tangle of contradictions, not unravel it.

It would be ridiculous to dispute the fact that everything in the world is interconnected. But Washington's "linkage" would have made it impossible to solve a single international problem. If Moscow had followed the logic of "linkage," there would have been no SALT I treaty and, in general, none of the series of treaties and agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States over the last 10-15 years. But, guided by a sense of political realism, Moscow seeks to promote the solution of any specific problem, especially when it comes to the most important thing for mankind--decreasing the danger of nuclear war. Surely any success along the road of negotiations helps to improve the general world climate and makes it easier to resolve other complex issues? That approach of the Soviet Union's is shared and appreciated in many European capitals, which have been able to see for themselves--from long experience--Moscow's constancy and reliability as a negotiating partner.

"You can only envy the tenacity, patience and persistence with which the Soviet leadership, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, throughout this period advocated reducing the two countries' nuclear arsenals," George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR, stated after the signing of the SALT II treaty. Even now, after brainwashing with fabricated fears of a "Soviet threat," brainwashing without historical precedent, the majority of Americans are in favor of SALT II and the further continuation of the talks. In West Europe this movement embraces still broader strata of the public. Even people who are by no means sympathetic toward us admit that it is our country, our party, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that has been the true architect of the edifice of detente. The process of building detente is the result of mulilateral efforts, but the cornerstones on which international cooperation is being erected are inscribed with the words: "made in the USSR."

If the statesmen and politicians of many Western countries, fettered though they are by the ethics of Atlantic solidarity, are today listening to Washington with alarm and to Moscow with hope, it means that they are scared by America's presumption and that they are confident of the continuity of the Soviet peace policy.

The seventies proved the constancy of our love of peace, whose firm foundation was the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. Despite all the complications of the international situation, our party has persistently put forward peace initiatives and sought ways of surmounting crises and seeking mutually acceptable agreements. And if, despite all the conflicts that have befallen our earth in recent decades, despite all the intrigues of aggressive imperialist detachments, it has been possible to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe and what is more, despite the opposition of cold war forces, the international community is advocating the preservation and consolidation of detente, the credit for this belongs primarily to the Soviet Union and its commitment to the peace program. There is no disputed issue of our time on which our country has not put forward constructive initiatives and suggested honestly, without prior conditions, traveling its own half of the way toward meeting the other side.

Every time our love of peace encounters an answering good will, history witnesses agreements from which all sides gain, especially peace and international mutual understanding. Every time the question of the need for talks in the name of peace on earth appears on the agenda, Moscow's hand is there to be shaken.

"...We are prepared to take all necessary measures aimed at lessening the threat of a devastating military conflict," L.I. Brezhnev says. "We do not want to compete in the production of instruments of death and we sincerely advocate the limitation and reduction of military arsenals and disarmament.

"We are prepared for a political solution of any international problems."

Those words are a program for the continuity of our love of peace.

The stability of a shaky peace in the nuclear age rests on the mutual renunciation of the desire for superiority and on responsibility to the future. The statecraft of politicians capable of taking in at a glance the whole mountain of political problems and spotting the route whereby the summit can be conquered is now more important than ever. And if, in our interdependent world, there is a real linkage that leads to success, it is the conviction of the need for everyone, firmly roped together, to jointly conquer the nuclear danger. For that, you need to believe that an outstretched hand will meet the reliable hand of a partner who can be counted on, especially when it is a case of mutual insurance and what is at stake is man's life on earth.

VISA REFUSAL AIMS TO 'LIMIT BILATERAL CONTACTS'

LD230845 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 7

[TASS report: "Gross Discrimination"]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. administration, in violation of the Helsinki agreements, is continuing to take steps aimed at the further artifical restriction of ties with the Soviet Union, including ties through trade union channels. It has become known that the U.S. State Department has refused to issue entry visas to members of a Soviet delegation from the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in education, higher schools and scientific institutions, which has been invited by the U.S. National Education Association.

For many years these trade unions have maintained close, mutually advantegous contacts and exchanged delegations. In 1979 a delegation from the U.S. National Education Association, which has about 2 million members, headed by its incumbent president, J. Ryor, visited the Soviet Union. During the visit the members of the U.S. delegation were able to exchange opinions with their Soviet colleagues on problems of educating the rising generation and improving the school education process and to see for themselves the specific achievements of the land of the soviets in these fields. This trip by a Soviet delegation was to have been a return one, but the U.S. administration has decided to thwart it.

This is not the first time that the U.S. authorities have resorted to such flagrant provocative actions with regard to Soviet trade union and workers delegations. It is enough to recall that in 1977 entry visas were refused to a delegation from the USSR trade union of maritime and river fleet workers which had been invited to the convention of the labor union of West Coast longshoremen and warehousemen in Seattle. At the time the action caused indignation among the convention delegates who adopted a special resolution condemning the administration's actions. In February last year a delegation of workers from Moscow's Likhachev truck plant which had received an invitation from the branch of the Auto Workers Union at General Motors was unable to visit the United States. In June 1980 a delegation of Soviet workers, through the fault of the official authorities, was unable to take part in the national convention of rank and file U.S. labor union members in Chicago. Moreover, discriminatory steps have frequently been taken against Soviet delegations even when they requested visas to take part in international forums held in that country. Thus, last October, representatives of the USSR were not allowed to take part in the world conference of therapists. In February of the same year entry visas were refused to Soviet specialists who were to have taken part in the work of an international conference on computer technology and laser optics installations.

These actions on the part of the U.S. administration can only be described as a gross violation of universally accepted traditional rules for participation in open international scientific events. These steps eloquently attest to the policy deliberately pursued by the U.S. official authorities--a policy aimed at renouncing the Helsinki agreements and further limiting bilateral contacts with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

SOVIET ARMY'S ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN EULOGIZED

LD260925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by special correspondent Col G. Kashuba under the rubric "From an Afghan Notebook": "Generous-Hearted People"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow, February--Afghanistan is called the land of sun and mountains. And there is much sun and many mountains in this photograph. Some people are pictured against the background of a mountain range with sparkling snow-covered peaks. Their faces shine with sunny smiles. Soviet soldiers are in the center of the photograph. The eyes of Afghans, radiating trust, are turned toward them.

"This shot," Lt I. Sorokin, company deputy commander for political affairs, explains, "was taken in a mountain village. We were on a march and had made a halt...."

As usual, children were the first to approach the Soviet servicemen's position. Then adults began to approach. The soldiers invited them to taste their rich borscht from the field kitchen.

A conversation was started up. No outside interpreter was needed. Pvt Umarkul Rakhmonov was the interpreter. The Afghans spoke in Tadzhik, which he understood.

"Salam Alaykum" Rakhmonov greeted the village inhabitants. People smiled. It was pleasant to hear a man from another country speaking their native tongue, even if these traditional words equivalent to the Russian "hello," are known to many people.

We have come to you, the servicemen said, with open hearts, as friends, to help you in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution, in building a new life.... The soldiers looked at the gathering and thought: Do they all believe in the good intentions of the Soviet servicemen, who have come to their country at the request of the lawful government, or do their words have a hollow ring?

Of course, many of those who have been misled by the bandits, or Dushmans, as the people call them, have long understood where falsehood and truth lies. But the enemies are not relenting, and some people sometimes still fall into the mesh of their fabrications. I was shown leaflets filled with dirty slander against the Soviet servicemen produced by the special services of states whose governments pursue a policy hostile to Democratic Afghanistan.

"You speak of a new life, son," Rakhomonov was interrupted by a gray-bearded Afghan, "but tell me, what is life like for you in the Soviet Union?"

Komsomol member Private Rakhmonov tells his heartfelt tale. He suggests that people take a mental journey to the environs of Samarkand, to the Ulugbek Kolkhoz, where Umarkul's father and mother now live. Their family is not small--they have seven children, but the house is large and there is room for everyone. Of course, Rakhmonov would never tell any of his fellow-servicemen that his home contains a television set, a refrigerator, in a word, everything which every Soviet family has. But this is a special occasion. What is commonplace for us is perceived as something special by the inhabitants of this country in which a process of renewal is underway and which is breaking loose from the fetters of the middle ages, of ignorance, stagnation and backwardness.

Several photographs were taken as a memento of this meeting. One of them was presented to Private Rakhmonov, a serviceman with excellent ratings in combat and political training and a skillful infantry combat vehicle driver and operator. It was presented to him in the presence of the formation and it was stressed that he was being awarded the photograph for his exemplary fulfillment of his international duty in rendering aid to the friendly people of Afghanistan.

"I too have frequently seen such photographs being presented," Capt A. Skladchikov, a staff officer, imparted his impressions, "and I am always moved. They are highly prized by enlisted men and NCO's. Essentially they have become for us a very important form of moral incentive for the men."

Captain Skladchikov also has a photograph depicting him with Afghan children. They are pupils of a school not far from the Soviet subunit's tent encampment.

"Our column was one passing by a half-destroyed building," Aleksandr Fedorovich recalls. "When our servicemen learned that it was a school burned down by the Dushmans, as one man they expressed the desire to work to restore it.

"They worked even at night on occasion, by the light of a mobile power station," Capt V. Boykov, commander of a motorized rifle company, adds. "There were difficulties with construction materials: We had to account for every plank and every nail, so to speak. We gave everything we could to the school."

Children's voices are heard again in the school building. Here, as in many other schools restored by the people's power with the aid of Soviet servicemen, the younger generation of democratic Afghanistan is acquiring the knowledge essential for continuing the revolution and building a new life. It is no accident that schools are hateful to the enemies of the people, who destroy them and kill the teachers. At all times reaction has feared the light of knowledge, feared the truth, and the Afghan counterrevolution is no exception.

The shot of our servicemen with the schoolchildren was taken by one of the Afghan teachers.

"This is for you, Sasha, in fond memory," he told the Soviet officer as he presented him with the photograph. Captain Skladchikov now carries two photographs in his field case. The first is of his family, his wife Tamara with his daughter Alena.

"They're fine girls," Aleksandr Fedorovich says. "They often write letters, and you feel stronger because of them."

Alena will probably frequently show her contemporaries the photograph of her father with Afghan children. Yes, you can be proud of such a father. I am glad to report to all of Aleksandr Fedorovich's relatives that he is fulfilling his military duty in exemplary fashion and enjoys great prestige among the Afghan adults and children who know him. I cannot fail to fulfill the request of Captain Skladchikov and name here his fellow servicemen, communist Igor Pavlovich Mikhin and Edmund Boleslavovich Svirbutovich, who are representing the servicemen of the land of the Soviets just as worthily on Afghan soil.

An open Komsomol meeting is under way in the paratroop company under the command of Snr Lt V. Kirilenko. The audience in the large tent has an unusual appearance. Green jackets with blue shoulder straps are next to blouses of bright material of oriental design and cloaks of dark cloth. The paratroopers have invited young men and women from the neighboring Afghan village, members of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization, to the meeting.

On the agenda is the question of strengthening friendship and young people's education in a spirit of internationalism. Pvt A. Bakulinskiy is given the floor. He suggests holding joint seminars of activists more frequently, regularly presenting lectures, talks and concerts for each other. His place is taken by (Khamayun), a house construction enterprise worker and member of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. He supports Komsomol member Bakulinskiy's proposal and says that he agrees to tell his Soviet friends in the next few days about the main stages of the Afghan people's liberation struggle against imperialism.

...Just a few instances have been cited from the life of subunits of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Similar examples can be found in every subunit. A thick book could scarcely contain even a brief account of the joint meetings, seminars of party activists, and lectures and talks given by Soviet officers, ensigns, NCO's and enlisted men to their Afghan friends.

The word is given special strength by being reinforced by deed and by our people's numerous noble actions. I saw the servicemen of the combat engineers company under the command of Capt V. Radchenko helping to restore a bridge across a river which had been blown up by the bandits, and I saw Pvt S. Yeremenko from Simferopol and Pvt M. Atayev from the village of Bagir, Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, selflessly working there. I flew with an aircraft crew headed by Capt P. Samsonov, who had previously delivered doctors of ours to remote regions to aid the Afghans.

"A courageous, fearless, generous-hearted man always ready to come to our aid, a man of high culture--that is how we have always known the Soviet serviceman and that is how we see him today," I was told by the well-known Afghan poet Solayman La'eq, president of the DRA Academy of Sciences, member of the Revolutionary Council and candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee.

The hour I spent talking in a small, comfortable house with this no longer youthful man with surprisingly lively, expressive eyes flew by like an instant. Comrade La'eq described enthusiastically the increasingly intensifying process of renewal on Afghan soil, the surmounting of feudal vestiges in social and national relations, and the process of creation of the National Fatherland Front designed to rally all patriotic forces and galvanize their participation in building a new Afghanistan.

Citing numerous instances attesting to the stabilization of the situation in the country and the triumph of renewal, at the same time he stressed that it is always necessary to bear in mind the lessons of the Great October Socialist Revolution which had to repeal numerous attacks from imperialism, and that it would be wrong to slacken vigilance, to fail to take into account the enemies' perfidy and resourcefulness, or to hope for an easy path.

He picked up a thick notepad, like a book, and opened it in the middle. The pages were filled with intricate oriental characters.

"I have written some verses about the Soviet soldier," the poet said. "They are entitled 'Andryusha....' In Bulgaria the monument to the Soviet serviceman was called 'Alesha' and the song about him is known throughout the world. And I met a Russian soldier called Andrey and grew to love him...."

The verses spoke of Andrey's motherland--the glorious Smolensk region--of his light-brown curls, and of the beauty of the souls of the Soviet servicemen, the defenders of the gains of October, the defenders of peace and freedom.

Comrade La'eq told of his plans. He hopes to complete a cycle of poems about the land of the Soviets' servicemen by the 26th CPSU Congress. On listening to him, I thought of how the remarkable qualities of the Soviet serviceman formed in him by the party and our entire way of life are being manifested here on Afghan soil.

I have in my notebook an inscription in the hand of Solayman La'eq: "Our people will be eternally grateful and thankful to the motherland of Lenin, the peoples of the great Soviet Union and the heroic Soviet Army."

KURON LINKED TO WESTERN 'CENTERS OF SUBVERSION'

LD182102 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has published an article by Iona Andronov which traces the links of Jacek Kuron, one of the leaders of KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense]--the antisocialist organization in Poland--with some centers of subversion in the West.

The neofascists in West Germany are demanding that the city of Gdansk be taken away from Poland. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out that these demands are being echoed by revenge-seeking groups in the Federal Republic whose leaders, including members of the Bundestag and some former generals, arrogantly demand that Poland be deprived of its western regions. Inside Poland these demands are joined by Adam Michnik and Jacek Kuron, leader of KOR, the antisocialist organization. The latter of these two also acts as political adviser to the leadership of the Solidarity trade union.

The printed organ of the underground agency (Sav), which agitates for the liquidation of the socialist system in Poland, provides some interesting information on this score. Solidarity adviser Kuron and his associates in KOR happen to have their main representatives in Britain--Leszek Kolakowski, a Polish immigrant, and another person who is a secret agent. The first openly acts on behalf of the KOR organization in West Europe, but the anonymous agent of KOR in London is doing some real cloak-and-dagger work. He passes messages from Kuron to Western secret services which finance subversion conducted by KOR in Poland.

A few days ago NEWSWEEK magazine let it be known that a sum of $115,000 had been sent through unofficial channels to groups of dissidents in Poland.

Kuron's British representative has also been instructed to supply KOR's propaganda publications produced by Polish anticommunists to British (?printing houses). These centers then publish in their little newspapers KOR activists' slanders against People's Poland so that later these publications can be sent, mostly by sea, to the coast of Poland.

How exactly this is done is best described by KOR's overseas representative, (Jozef Lebenbaum). He emigrated from Poland a long time ago. Then, he unexpectedly showed an intense interest in the fate of that country--just at the time of the August days of last year. At that time he was living in southern Sweden, as near as possible to Gdansk. The correspondent of the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ, who visited (Lebenbaum), writes that his private villa in southern Sweden in Lund is a center of anticommunist action and a very significant base for the transfer to his former fatherland of illegal publications and printing equipment provided by Polish emigres in the West.

(Lebenbaum) openly mentions his Polish addressees, saying that the illegal KOR is most effectively active in Poland, where the organization is headed by Jacek Kuron. KOR is the only illegal organization active in Poland in whose leadership there are many people who have close links with international Zionist circles. We send to KOR in Poland the publications which the organization needs--thus (Lebenbaum) by no means feels self-conscious when he says "we" instead of "I". After this he continues: KOR is an important source of information for the Western press. First of all, KOR serves foreign journalists; then the same information gets to Poland, broadly launched in programs broadcast by Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and the BBC. Their broadcasts, going out around the clock, are not so much aimed at spreading information inside Poland as primarily passing on the appropriate guidelines, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes.

In most such provocations the tone is set by Radio Free Europe which is known for its longstanding links with the CIA. One of its top administrators, Wiedenthal, recently left Munich on a special visit to Washington to discuss with his CIA superiors plans to step up subversive broadcasts to Poland.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says that an undisguised fund-raising campaign for Kuron and his associates is now underway in the United States where some special services pin their hopes on Kuron as a man who has been using in practical terms over the past 20 years or more clandestine methods of infiltrating different organizations in Poland in order to subvert them from within. Experienced agent provocateur that he is, Kuron resorts to deception. Secret intrigues, bribes and demagogy. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA also says that Kuron maintains secret contacts with the European Trotskyite center in the Netherlands, from where messengers are periodically sent to him who have the sinister reputation of political terrorists.

Eyewitnesses of the August strike in Gdansk maintain that it was there that KOR extremists, leaning toward terrorism, appeared in the role of the most rabid agitators and instigators.

The U.S. ambassador to Poland, William Schaufele, who recently left his post, arranged with the then Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO that Swedish printing machines and thousands of dollars should be clandestinely supplied to Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk. They were smuggled into Gdansk through Austria. Former Ambassador Schaufele is now bragging about how secret the whole thing was.

The Atlanta CONSTITUTION newspaper says that one of the reasons for the secrecy was the earlier exposure of links between AFL-CIO and the CIA.

Representatives of the office of the public prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic have announced that an investigation is underway into antistate activities of KOR members, who are acting with the direct support of some foreign centers.

Obviously, on this issue, conflicting with Polish legislature, it has assembled a sufficient amount of proof of guilt already, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA concludes.

CSSR ENVOY VIEWS 1948 ANNIVERSARY, CITES POLAND

LD251207 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR: "Victorious February"]

[Excerpts] Our country's history is rich in events. However, it is hard to find among them a day which has changed so profoundly and lastingly the very foundations of the existence and entire way of life of the Czech and Slovak peoples as did the day of 25 February 1948, the day of the working people's victory over reaction.

February 1948 expressed the victory of our working class and also of the international communist and workers movement and progressive forces throughout the world. Today, when you ponder the lessons of February 1948 and the subsequent decades of socialist building, you involuntarily reach the following conclusions:

First, the party has always striven for successes when it has been ideologically and organizationally coherent and acted as a monolithic entity. That is why, under present conditions too, pride of place is allocated to concern for the tireless renewal and the strengthening of the unity of party ranks as the most important source of the party's revolutionary energy and the irreplaceable precondition of its continuing to successfully fulfill its task as the militant vanguard of the working class and all working people.

Second, there is the need for the constant intensification of the party's close link with the working class and broad strata of the people. This principle has always held and continues to hold the key place in the Leninist style of work. To lead and work Lenin-style means primarily having the masses' firm and constant support.

Third, the basic lesson we have derived from the building of communism and which remains topical is that the party must constantly pay attention to strengthening our political system and improve its mechanism. Practice has shown that the overall development of our society is inextricably linked with this.

The fact that the rightwing opportunists and revisionists are continuing their constant attacks against our political system and primarily against the foundation of this system--the party's leading role--is no accident. We can see this in the example of the unfavorable situation which has taken shape for our northern neighbors. The political system in which the leading role is played by the party of the Leninist type is the greatest revolutionary gain of the working class, for only with its aid can the latter achieve the implementation of its fundamental interests, fulfill its historic mission and unite all working people to build socialism.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH HUNGARY

LD231609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Anniversary"]

[Text] On 18 February in Moscow representatives of the public celebrated the 33d anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Hungary. Those who spoke at the meeting stressed that this document, which has become a historic milestone in the development of fraternal relations between the two countries, has embodied the principles of the international unity of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. The treaty has promoted the creation of the necessary conditions for successfully building socialism in Hungary.

On the same day M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the treaty's anniversary. It was attended by leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of the public.

Gerasimov on Anniversary

LD251103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 4

[Report by correspondent V. Gerasimov: "Confirmed by Life"--first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Today is the 33d anniversary of the Soviet-Hungarian friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty.

This very important political document embodies the desire of the two countries' peoples for the steady consolidation of brotherhood and the development of all-round collaboration in implementing plans of socialist and communist building, in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the states of our community, and in waging a joint struggle for peace and international security. The new Soviet-Hungarian treaty signed in September 1967 creatively developed and intensified the principled provisions of the 1948 treaty, giving additional incentives to the intensification of the cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. The multifaceted ties between the two fraternal countries are described in the report published today.

Budapest--In celebrating the anniversary of the Soviet-Hungarian treaty people of the older generation tell young people how, after Hungary's liberation from fascism, our multifaceted ties were born. Reminiscences of the cornfield in the countryside of Dunapentele, where the first peg was beaten in on the first joint construction site, are like a living legend. Today the number of projects being jointly installed is close to 150. In the past 5-year plan alone 25 enterprises were constructed and commissioned in Hungary with the USSR's technical assistance.

The addresses of cooperation projects are well known, they include, for instance, the installation of the 750-volt power line along which over 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity have already been transmitted from the USSR. The friendship construction projects also include a huge cement works. Soviet specialists helped to modernize the Debrecen ball bearings combine. Thanks to fraternal collaboration, in the past 5-year plan new capacities for refining oil and gas and new pipelines grew up on Hungarian soil. At the capital's Ferihegy Airport the first automated air traffic control system in the CEMA countries has been created. The construction of a nuclear power station is continuing in Paks, on the bank of the Danube. And in the countryside of Dunapentele itself, where the beautiful city of Dunajvaros has arisen, an oxygen-converter shop is now being erected at the metallurgical combine.

Soviet-Hungarian economic and scientific and technical cooperation is becoming an increasingly important factor in the further upsurge of Hungary's national economy. A key role here is played by the implementation, now initiated, of the long-term bilateral program for the development of production specialization and sharing up to the year 1990.

Addressing journalists recently, Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress said in particular that the republic's trade turnover is developing most dynamically of all with the Soviet Union. Economic relations with the CEMA countries, primarily with the USSR, will continue to have determining significance for Hungary's national economy, the minister continued: Hungarian enterprises must strive to ensure that the commitments enshrined in the relevant agreements and in protocols on the coordination of state plans are completely fulfilled. It is no less important to find additional opportunities for the implementation of new forms of cooperation.

For decades now Hungary has ranked fifth among the USSR's foreign trading partners in CEMA. In the past 5-year plan 80 diesel trains, 31,700 Ikarus-2 buses, 1,600 comprehensive poultry farms and many consumer goods were delivered to the Soviet Union from Hungary. In the present 5-year period these indicators will increase considerably. In 1981 alone reciprocal trade turnover will exceed last year's level by 7-8 percent, totaling R6 billion.

Together with the tempo of development of cooperation, there is a growing sense of mutual responsibility in the consciousness of those taking part. And it is perfectly natural that friendship helps those sworn brothers to see better not only their achievements but also the bottlenecks and unresolved problems of collaboration. Specialists from both countries whom I met spoke frequently of the need to increase the proportion of the most modern articles in reciprocal deliveries. There was also mention of how best to implement the agreements concluded on specialization and sharing, adding new documents to these documents, and how to improve direct relations between the two countries' enterprises.

Personal meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, are of determining significance for the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations.

During one such meeting, in the Crimea on 24 July last year, in addition to key tasks of cooperation between the two parties and states, topical questions of European and world politics were again comprehensively discussed. The sides expressed the conviction that it is perfectly possible to protect and strengthen detente. The proven path toward this is the intensification and expansion of political dialogue and contacts between countries with different social systems.

Coordinating its foreign policy closely with the fraternal states, socialist Hungary is making a substantial contribution to the elaboration of major proposals and initiatives in the world arena. A fundamental role here is played by the country's membership of the Warsaw Pact organization. This defense and political alliance, as the recent session of the Hungarian state assembly noted, is our shield and the most powerful force restraining world imperialism.

The edifice of Soviet-Hungarian friendship is being raised higher and higher with every passing year. It has a firm foundation, clear contours and millions of builders.

BRIEFS

AWARD FOR SEMENOV--Moscow, 19 Feb (ADN)--In Moscow on Thursday [19 February] GDR Ambassador Egon Winkelmann presented the Karl-Marx Order to the present ambassador of the USSR in the FRG Vladimir Semenov. The GDR's supreme award was conferred upon Semenov on his 70th birthday by SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. Ambassador Winkelmann stressed in his address that the award was a token of the SED's and the GDR Government's recognition of the Soviet politician's great service to the founding of the GDR and its development into a stable and reliable bastion of socialism. Vladimir Semenov expressed his deeply felt thanks for the honor and paid tribute to the close, fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the SED on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 19 Feb 81 LD]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER 'ANTI-SOVIET' SLANDER SCORED

LD251635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 5

[M. Podklyuchnikov "Rejoinder": "A Bad Example Is Infectious"]

[Text] The chorus of anti-Soviet voices resounding recently at high level in Washington has been joined by a solo from Bonn. H.-D. Genscher, FRG foreign minister, gave an interview to West German radio which indicates that the chief of the Bonn foreign policy department is performing his "number" clearly according to someone's score which is not a diplomatic one. Or would he really go so far as to ignore the elementary norms of international intercourse by ringing the bell of anti-Soviet slander?

Regrettably that is the only way to describe his broadcast assertion that "the world today finds itself at a crossroads because of Soviet pretensions to world domination." Now, now, Mister Minister, why revel in the role of model student so zealously and repeat things concocted on the Potomac? Slander is what this certainly is. Wouldn't it be worth Genscher's remembering how in his youth he heard ravings about world domination in his own language and how it was precisely the Soviet Union which made the decisive contribution to preventing the fascist Reich's plans from being carried out.

Genscher, flying into a passion, went on to ascribe to the Soviet Union a supposed "polity of military superiority." But come now, has the minister not made a mistake with the address? After all, everyone knows that it is not the USSR, but Bonn's main ally--the United States--which has openly announced a policy of achieving "military superiority," and with this aim Washington is now breaking all records for military expenditure.

The chief of the West German foreign policy department, clearly forgetting what was what, even started to give instructions as to what the Soviet Union should do. You see, he wanted to dictate what..."ought (!) to be stated at the forthcoming CPSU congress." Absurd pretensions!

Genscher will try in vain to blacken the peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He will have no success whatever here. Moreover everyone can see how he has been infected by the bad example from across the ocean.

U.S. MISSILES CONSTITUTE FIRST STRIKE CAPABILITY

DW261000 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Statement by Nicolay Portugalov, "staff member of the CPSU Central Committee," on Bonn's reaction to the Brezhnev offer of negotiations on medium-range missiles--recorded in German]

[Text] The so-called counterarming, the U.S. medium-range weapons which are to be deployed, in our view quite clearly constitute a first strike capability against the Soviet Union in Europe at large and on German soil in particular. For this reason it is not at all any counterarming; it is a clear, unequivocal attempt to blow up the balance. Therefore, we cannot accept the statements by the Federal minister [Foreign Minister Genscher] in the way they were made.

BEHESHTI WELCOMES 'BENEFICIAL' RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD251759 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 25 Feb, TASS--The chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran, leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti told a press conference today that Iran "shares the aspiration of the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev for equitable and mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Iran."

"The Soviet Union's readiness to maintain goodneighbourly relations with Iran", Beheshti said, "is welcomed by our country. Iran is interested in good relations with its neighbors, in reliable, peaceful and good ties with the Soviet Union. Both countries should enjoy special political, social and economic relations."

JORDANIAN CP SECRETARY ON ARAB-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD250322 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Before the microphone of Radio Peace and Progress is Fa'iq Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party.

[Begin recording] As is known to us in our region, the USSR firmly continues to support the just struggle of Arab peoples' particularly that of the Palestinians, whose rights are the object of aggression and transgression by the ruling Israeli quarters which call for expansion and which is backed by U.S. imperialism. The USSR has never stopped providing all kinds of assistance to the Arab countries and their peoples in the struggle against this aggression. Therefore, the USSR enjoys high appreciation in the conscience of all honorable people in our country. From here we also continuously find the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles concentrating their bursts of anger on the friendly relationship and alliance between the Arab peoples and the USSR in order to weaken them and facilitate imperialist designs for dominating the region.

As is known, imperialist quarters continue to exploit the conflict in the region in favor of their aggressive plans in the region. One of their methods--which has been going on for many years--is to split the united Arab stand against the aggression. It is also regrettable and painful that those imperialist plans have found some success through the Camp David agreements in whose achievement the current Egyptian regime of As-Sadat participated, thus departing from the unified Arab position to the imperialist-Israeli aggression. What is more, it indeed became an ally of America and Israel against the rest of the Arab peoples and countries. From the first moments of the Camp David agreements all the Arab peoples, including all Arab countries, opposed them, because they were of a capitulationist nature and constituted serious dangers to the rights of the Palestinian people. In addition they fully supported the imperialist and Zionist policies in the region. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY, PEACE DELEGATION VISITS JORDAN

Reception by King Husayn

LD251733 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Amman--King Husayn of Jordan has received the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace headed by V.L. Kudryavtsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, which is on a visit here.

The situation in the Near East was considered during the conversation that took place and an exchange of opinions was held on urgent international problems.

The King of Jordan stated that an all-embracing and lasting peace in the Near East must be based on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and cannot be achieved through separate deals. He stressed that Jordan advocates implementing the Palestinian Arab people's national rights to self-determination and to create their own state and regards the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of that people.

The Soviet delegation head reaffirmed the USSR's principled posture on achieving a Near East settlement.

Hasan, Badran Meetings

LD251735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Amman--A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace headed by V.L. Kudryavtsev, Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries deputy chairman and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy is in Amman on a visit. The members were received by Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan. He briefed them on Jordan's position on a Near East settlement, stressing the importance of participation by all interested parties--including the PLO--in the work of ensuring peace in the region.

The crown prince indicated the need to further develop bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan.

At the Soviet delegation's meeting with Prime Minister M. Badran, the Jordanian head of government gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's position on the Near East problem and its efforts to achieve peace in the region.

People in Jordan, the prime minister said, value the Soviet support for the pan-Arab cause and assistance in the Palestinian people's struggle against the Israeli occupation. The USSR, he noted, advocates a just, all-embracing peace in the Near East, which fact has a beneficial influence on the development of events in the region.

The separate Camp David agreements, the Jordanian head of government stressed, cannot give peace to the region's peoples. In present conditions, the prime minister stressed, it is necessary to go back to the Soviet-American joint statement on the Near East of 1 October 1977.

BREZHNEV'S PREFACE TO BIOGRAPHY ADDRESSES AFRICANS

LD201506 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] "L.I. Brezhnev: Pages from his Life"--under this title Tanzanian publishers, National Printing, have released an English edition of a book on the manifold activities of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev. Prefaced to the book is an address by Leonid Brezhnev to African readers. It says the following:

I happened to visit Africa in the beginning of the sixties, just at a time when the tidal wave of the liberation struggle accelerated the disintegration process of the colonial system of imperialism. Ever since, I have repeatedly met with government and party leaders and public personalities from African countries. I am trying to keep abreast of the life of African peoples, and I am experiencing the feelings of deep sympathy and respect towards them. The Soviet Union is developing good relations of friendly mutual cooperation with many African countries. We have invariably built and are building our policy in keeping with the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty and independence, noninterference in internal affairs and recognition of the right of every people to determine its destiny and its way of development by itself. Insofar as possible we are striving to help African countries to overcome the difficulties they face and we are consistently supporting their struggle for the elimination of the colonial aftermath. The Soviet Union is rendering assistance to a number of African countries in the construction of industrial enterprises, power industry, farm, cultural and educational projects and in developing the fishing industry, in surveying for minerals, in planning in personnel training, and so on. Many Soviet teachers, engineers, physicians, agronomists and other specialists are helping the newly liberated African nations to build a new free life.

The Soviet people, underlines Leonid Brezhnev, hail the struggle of the African nations against imperialism, for world peace and social progress. Soviet people share their view of imperialism as the main danger for the freedom and independence of the African Continent, for the prosperity and wellbeing of its peoples. We are solid with the selfless struggle of the people of Namibia, with the heroic people of South Africa fighting for the elimination of apartheid and all forms of race discrimination. The Soviet Union, our Communist Party, are waging a struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security against the arms race which is being all the time whipped up by NATO. The limitation and the termination of the arms race not only would have diminished the danger of a world war breaking out but would have also allowed states having a large military potential to release considerable means, part of which could have been used as aid for the developing nations.

Most directly affecting Africa is the issue of preventing a further proliferation of the nuclear weapons which the arch enemies of the peoples of the continent, the South African racists, are so eager to lay their hands on. President Brezhnev continues by saying this: Reading this book you will gain a better understanding of the Soviet people's present. You will better learn at what stupendous endeavor, deprivation and sacrifices have we accomplished our great victories. In establishing the world's first socialist state the Soviet people blazed unknown trails and tackled the tasks which had never been tackled before. More than once it had to enter into an armed tug-of-war with imperialism and the forces of the counterrevolution.

Having become the masters of their land, the Soviet people within a record brief period of time turned formerly backward and dependent Russia into a highly advanced prosperous state, created powerful modern industries and wrought most profound changes in the countryside where the peasantry embarked on the road of collective work at cooperatives and state-owned enterprises.

The genuinely fair solution to the nationalities issues, the Soviet leader goes on to say, is one of our most crucial gains. Side by side with the Russians, over 100 nationalities are living in the Soviet Union. Under the rule of the czars they were subjected to oppression and discrimination and internecine discord was fanned among various nations. The October Revolution put a stop to all that. Equality among all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union was proclaimed and put into practice and vigorous steps were taken aimed at the accelerated economic, social and cultural advancement of formerly backward peoples and this ensured them actual equality within a single family of Soviet people.

Today the Soviet people is working with enthusiasm to implement the grand plans for building a communist society, a society which is the most perfect and just on earth, and realizing the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among nations. Internationalist solidarity is intrinsic to Soviet people. At the very outset of the struggle of the African peoples we took an unequivocal stand on the side of the just cause of Africa's liberation from alien yoke. We know and remember Africa's glorious heroes who have given up their lives in the name of that great goal. One of the Soviet Union's biggest educational establishments is named after Patrice Lumumba and one of the squares of the capital of our country, Moscow, bears the name of Amilcar Cabral.

President Brezhnev said this in conclusion: I know that there are forces in the world and also in some parts of your continent who would like to ascribe to the Soviet land some expansionist intentions and to intimidate the Africans by the nonexistent Soviet threat. The falsity of these contentions should be obvious to every unbiased person. The truth is that, relying on assistance from the Soviet Union, some African states have fortified their defense potential and have become able to give a rebuff to foreign aggression and to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our support facilitates for Africa's peoples their sacred struggle against colonial oppression and neocolonialism. The peoples of Africa can be confident that in their struggle for justice, for a better future, they will continue to have the Soviet Union as their loyal and reliable ally.

ZAMYATIN COMMENTS ON CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

First Day

LD251437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 12

[TASS report: "At the 26th CPSU Congress Press Center"]

[Text] Hundreds of journalists representing the mass media of all continents gathered at the 26th CPSU Congress press center on 23 February to receive information on the opening of the loftiest forum of the Soviet communists' party and on the report delivered at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and to transmit this information to their readers.

Addressing the correspondents, press center chief L.M. Zamyatin said: The 26th CPSU Congress has begun work. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, reported to the congress on the main results of the activity of the multimillion army of Soviet communists and on the results of the work of the party's leading organs in the reporting period. The report gave a profound, comprehensively based appraisal of the present stage of Soviet society's socioeconomic development, of the situation in the world communist movement and of the state of affairs in the international arena.

Answering the numerous questions of the correspondents of news agencies, newspapers, radio and television, the press center chief dwelled in detail on those specific proposals expounded in the CPSU Central Committee report aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race. These proposals essentially represent an organic continuation of the development of the peace program adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, he noted. The new Soviet initiatives will undoubtedly be studied thoroughly throughout the world. Every objective and well-wishing person will once again be able to see for himself that the Soviet Union has a profound belief in the correctness of peaceful principles in relations between states and that for our party and state the preservation of peace is a most important task and a most important goal.

V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, who addressed the press conference, noted that the congress is being attended by the greatest number of delegations of communist, workers and national democratic parties and organizations and national liberation movements in the entire history of CPSU congresses.

Gosplan Deputy Chairman N.P. Lebedinskiy answered journalists' questions connected with the USSR's economic and social development tasks raised in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

Disarmament, El Salvador

LD251852 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS--Today, in the afternoon Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the press-center for the 26th CPSU Congress, told newsmen about the progress of the third day of the work of the forum of Soviet communists. Dwelling on the report of the Credentials Commission, referring to the report of the Credentials Commission to the congress, he pointed out that the data cited in it reflect the broad representative character of the congress, the enormous range of party democracy which is characterized by the party organs being elected from bottom to top. These data confirm that the CPSU's leading force is the working class.

Answering the questions by newsmen about the first foreign responses to the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress, the head of the press-center said that most of the responses have been positive. A major part of the press and state figures note the constructive nature of the proposals contained in the report of Leonid Brezhnev.

Among others, prominence is given to the proposals pertaining to the Soviet-American relations, the usefulness of the meeting for a dialogue at different levels, including the highest. In European countries much is being written about Soviet proposals on measures to increase confidence and the possibility for extending the sphere of confidence to the whole Western part of the Soviet Union, up the Urals.

Leonid Zamyatin expressed the opinion that these proposals can exert a positive impact on the deliberations of the Madrid meeting since confidence-building measures are one of those problems being discussed by that forum.

The head of the press-center said that the reaction from the U.S. State Department and the White House to the Soviet initiatives presented in the report of Leonid Brezhnev has not passed unnoticed in Moscow.

Referring to the assertions of some organs of the Western press to the effect that the Soviet Union is allegedly proposing to freeze those types of weapons in which it is leading, and to discuss the question about those types in which it lags behind, Leonid Zamyatin said that such an interpretation placed on the problem is incorrect. He pointed out that even according to estimates by Western specialists, including those from the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London, there exists a rough balance of forces in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. If one takes the totality of what we propose to discuss at the talks--namely: to consider the question about medium-range missiles in an organic link with U.S. forwardbased means, it becomes evident that the Soviet Union enjoys no advantage.

Those figures in the West who seek to justify the stationing of new U.S. missile-nuclear weapons in Western Europe, including Pershing II and cruise missiles, Leonid Zamyatin continued, do not wish to admit--they realise that but it is precisely that they do not wish to admit that the Soviet Union has carried out only a modernisation of SS-20 missiles. However, as is known, the United States of America has many times modernised those means of delivery of nuclear weapons, like the Phantom aircraft, having used for denoting its different modifications nearly all the letters of the Latin alphabet. He stressed that there can never be an absolute equality on each particular type of weapon, while a rough parity, if one takes all the types in their totality, does exist.

Referring to Washington's statement that the USSR is helping El Salvador with arms, the head of the press-center said: The Soviet Union has not supplied weapons to El Salvador and does not supply them. For several years now already, there rules a junta imposed by the United States, which pursues a terrorist policy and engages in exterminating the people of El Salvador. In El Salvador, he stressed, there is not a single Soviet soldier. Neither is there any single Soviet military adviser. There are, however, American advisers there and their number continues to grow. The United States of America is supplying weapons to El Salvador and makes no secret of it. The weapons and military material are used there to exterminate innocent inhabitants who strive to have a government they wish to have, and they have a lawful right to this.

More on Disarmament

LD251852 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2115 GMT 25 Feb 81

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Soviet proposals concerning the solution of major international problems as well as initial reaction to them were conveyed to foreign journalists at the press center today by Comrade Leonid Zamyatin. During a press conference which lasted for more than an hour, Comrade Zamyatin briefed journalists about the proceedings at today's session of the congress and then answered questions. I think the most interesting was the reply to questions on how the Soviet Union evaluated the international response to the latest political initiatives submitted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev the day before yesterday.

[Begin Zamyatin recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Referring to U.S. reaction to the Soviet proposals, Comrade Zamyatin said that the U.S. reaction was generally known, that he did not want to dwell on details and that this reaction had not passed unnoticed in Moscow.

Many papers in the West, Comrade Zamyatin continued, commented on the questions connected with Eurostrategic weapons. I must tell you, comrades, that certain newspapers, either deliberately or through ignorance, interpret the Soviet position somewhat incorrectly in my opinion. They (?claim) that the Soviet Union has proposed to freeze those types of weapons in which it has overtaken the United States and said that there should be a discussion of those areas where the Soviet Union is lagging behind. This is putting the question incorrectly, because if we take the European battlefield, as they say in the West--and we have our good reasons for this--and not just we in the Soviet Union, but also those with a special interest in the development of the balance of forces in Europe--we both arrive at the conclusion that there is roughly a balance of forces between the Soviet Union and NATO. I am referring to the Warsaw Treaty and [words indistinct] in Europe and not the United States.

Some of our [words indistinct] speculate whether the Soviet Union is proposing to freeze medium-range missiles because of its superiority in SS-20 missiles, but, comrades, there is no such superiority. If you turn to military specialists they will demonstrate--and I am not referring to any secret sources but simply to documents from the Institute of Strategic Studies in Britain, I, too, read these documents since they are not secret, and I refer to them because they are a Western source--that if the Soviet Union has deployed the SS-20 missiles in its West European regions, they do not exceed in quantity what we already had there. One can even say that there has been a certain reduction in the number of missiles in the West European part of the Soviet Union. We carried out a modernization; they do not want to say this openly, or they do not want to understand it; those representatives in the West who want to justify the deployment of new Pershing II medium - range missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe do not want to admit this.

As a justification they use the argument that the Soviet Union has allegedly gained superiority, as though it had violated the balance in its favor by deploying the SS-20 missiles.

I'll tell you this if we take the sum total of all we encounter in discussions, in negotiations, that is to say, on questions concerning medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, in connection with U.S. forward-based means, there is no such superiority and cannot be. But even if we take the U.S. delivery systems, the Phantom aircraft with a range of 6,000 (?km), the Americans many times modernized these nuclear delivery systems in the past few years, many times, and in this they have, so to speak, used all the letters of the alphabet to designate their modernized Phantoms; they have Phantom II's, A,B,C and even others. Also, they want to conceal this very process; it is not to be seen. Furthermore, the United States has recently deployed five submarines in the Mediterranean which are to approach the coast of the Soviet Union with Poseidon missiles on board whose operational range is sufficiently great and whose total number--they have (?multiple) warheads--reaches 600.

Summit Conditions Are Mistake

NC251729 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 25 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet Union would set no conditions to immediate talks with the United States, President Leonid Brezhnev's spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said today at a daily press conference on the progress of the 26th Communist Party Congress.

Asked about President Ronald Reagan's linking of a summit with the Soviet position on El Salvador or Afghanistan, Mr Zamyatin said such conditions were a "mistake".

He told journalists that, in view of the current state of Soviet-U.S. relations, it was "imperative" that the two governments meet as soon as possible at the highest level.

WESTERN REACTION TO CPSU CONGRESS REPORT VIEWED

LD251616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Delegates to the 26th congress speak; at the microphone we have [IZVESTIYA observer] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin and [Moscow radio correspondent] Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin:

[Begin recording] [Shishlin] On this the 30th day of the congress one can definitely say that the attention of the international public and the ruling circles of various states is directed on the major and specific initiatives announced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Central Committee report. Bonn and Paris are reacting very positively to the new Soviet proposals. Indeed, other capitals of the capitalist states, where cold war terminology has prevailed in the political vocabulary over the past few months, are not saying "no" to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals.

[Bovin] Here there is, I think, a somewhat interesting point. Precisely because of the fact that, let us say, in Washington, in particular, this fairly tough vocabulary has prevailed recently and because fairly tough statements have been made in Washington against the Soviet Union, the West in general has been wondering how the Kremlin would respond, would it respond in the same cold war language? And then everyone heard a totally different language, a calm and confident language. What they heard was precisely the calm which was demonstrated plus confidence in their strength and confidence that if a united front of peace defenders is organized then it will be possible to break the trend in the developments of international relations and return it to the channel of detente. And this was interpreted very positively throughout the world.

[Shishlin] U.S. Secretary of State Haig evaluates the Soviet proposals as being new and highly important elements and this is why he stresses that the United States is studying this report carefully.

[Bovin] Well, it is true, we have heard such remarks on many occasions to the effect that they are examining them attentively. This does not prove anything yet, perhaps, but nontheless we will wait and see--how this examination goes, I mean.

[Shishlin] But at least, as regards the general attitude toward the foreign policy concept formulated in the Central Committee report, all people are agreed on one thing, notably the constructive attitude to the most acute controversial issues. At the same time it is noteworthy that everyone can read about and even find an answer in the report to those things which are worrying them. In particular, Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, says that the people of Mozambique regard the 26th CPSU Congress as its own congress, inasmuch as the land of the soviets has performed and is performing the vanguard role in the defense of the interests of freedom, progress and peace.

[Bovin] Yes, this is understandable because in general the countries of the Third World are losing a lot from the return to the cold war and the return to tension and this is why they have been observing with particular acuteness, so to speak, the events that have been taking place.

[Shishlin] In any case, something a little more than a respite has occurred in this unfortunate slide of international events into acute and difficult phases. The world is thinking right now, and that provides food for thought; it is very important that the attitude toward the Soviet initiatives should indeed be serious.

[Bovin] And to wind up let me mention, perhaps, one more point. We are listening to all delegates' speeches here and people are speaking about those matters which worry them--mainly economic and ideological matters; but every delegate, virtually in every speech without fail, has the following thought running through his speech: that what is definitely needed is peace in order to be able to do all this and to resolve all this. And this, of course, is the predominant tone of the congress and it also gets through to the outside world because everyone understands how seriously we regard this matter and how important it is for us. [end recording]

ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES REPORTED

Kania Visits Volgograd

LD251436 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Volgograd, 25 Feb (PAP)--A Polish party delegation headed by PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania paid homage to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad in Volgograd, the Soviet Union, today. The delegation laid wreaths at the every burning flame in front of the Red Tsarytsin Obelisk and Battle of Stalingrad Monument, and the Mamaya Pyre.

The Polish guests visited historical sites in the heroic city of Volgograd and signed the city's book of honour.

Kania Volgograd Speech

LD252045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at friendship meeting in the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy tractor factory in Volgograd on 25 February--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed citizens of Volgograd, let me, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee delegation, convey cordial greetings to all of you who work at the tractor factory and to all the inhabitants of your hero city. We are immensely happy that our delegation to the congress, to the 26th CPSU Congress, is meeting precisely with you, precisely here, in the city in which the Soviet soldier covered himself with immortal glory during the Great Patriotic War. We are conveying to you warm greetings, to the entire work force of the famous tractor plant named after Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, which now can boast great production achievements. During the war right here the most beautiful historic pages of military bravery were written.

We have come to you directly from the debates of the 26th CPSU Congress. We, like you, are under the great impression of its progress, of its profound Marxist-Leninist ideological essence. As well as the report, the course of the congress discussion contains discerning assessments of basic contemporary problems, and it is defining new boundaries for the building of communism in the Soviet Union, for the strengthening of the socialist community, the road for the struggle for peace, for detente in the international situation.

Our country, Poland, has special reasons to support fully the new peace proposals raised at the 26th congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. They concern the most essential problems of our times: halting the arms race, disarmament, the restoration of a dialogue in international affairs.

Once again the CPSU has confirmed its unbreakable desire to continue the Leninist policy of peace, a policy whose purpose is the ensuring of a just development to the world with equal rights. [applause]

We are well aware that great achievements are not easily obtained, that they require great effort, persistence and determination.

We congratulate you and all the Soviet people in connection with your great achievements and we wish you new successes. Your heroic city provides a particularly apt symbol of all the values which the Soviet Union has contributed to the international working class and to the whole of mankind: the defense of the revolution, the pioneer work in the implementation of the ideas of that revolution in life, the heroism of soldiers in the Patriotic War, the reconstruction effort within the framework of peaceful development, the indissoluble link between patriotism and internationalism, between work for the country and service for the universal cause of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades! Here on the banks of the Volga, in the streets, and to be exact among the ruins of your city the fate of mankind was being decided 38 years ago. The Battle of Stalingrad was a great victory of the Red Army, confirmation of the military skill and courage of its commanders and soldiers, a testimony to the inexhaustible strength of the Soviet people, a victory which was a turning point in the whole war. The fateful promise that the sun would shine also on our streets came true. I remember well that during the gloomy days of Hitler's occupation of Poland all people, regardless of their political orientation, young and old, watched with anxiety and hope the gigantic struggle that was taking place on the eastern front. Communists, all the ordinary people believed that the war would change its course, that the advance of Hitler's armies would be stopped and that the aggressor would be defeated. And this, indeed, happened. Stalingrad was the symbol of hope, a source of faith; and although fierce fighting against the enemy had to continue for another 2 years, before the Soviet fronts and the Polish army which had fought side by side with the Red Army brought freedom to our land, although much blood was still shed and many sacrifices were borne, the antifascist ranks felt the certainty of victory. In our country the forces of the left were growing, the Polish Workers' Party was gathering strength and the national front of the struggle against fascism was increasing its might while the idea of the Polish-Soviet alliance was finding its way into the hearts and the minds of the people. [applause] It is a source of our great satisfaction that one of the creators of Stalingrad victory was a Pole, an outstanding commander, Marshal of the Soviet Union Konstanty Rokossowski.

In Poland he was called the marshal of two nations. We are proud of the fact that among the Red Army soldiers engaged in the Battle of Stalingrad there were more than 8,000 Poles including the ambassador of People's Poland in Moscow, Comrade Kazimierz Olszewski, who is present here. The names of the heroes of Stalingrad is borne in our country by hundreds of squares and streets. It was the blood of the sons and daughters of the Soviet Union, shed at Stalingrad, the blood of Polish and Soviet soldiers, who fought together on the battlefields at Lenino, Tarnica, on the Bug and Wisla Rivers, near Warsaw, at the Pomorze barrier, on the Odra and Nysa Rivers, at Dresden and Prague, in Berlin and on the River Elbe, that has become the strongest link in our friendship, its moral capital; it has provided the foundation for the alliance and unity of our countries and nations. This should be recalled on the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, when we pay homage to its heroes.

The Polish nation will never forget that on our soil fell more than 600,000 soldiers of the Soviet Army, and the alliance and friendship with the country of the Soviets have enabled Poland to return to the ancient Piast lands on the Odra and Nysa and on the Baltic. [applause]

[Words indistinct owing to applause] We return in our memories to those days, to the soldiers and the commanders of the Red Army, who liberated Poland from Hitlerite occupation.

Among them was the eminent soldier of that war, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, marshal of the Soviet Union, secretary general of the CPSU. We will not forget the help given us by the nations of the Soviet Union during the difficult years of the postwar reconstruction of our country. The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and also with other states of the socialist community, the coalition force of the political-defensive organisation of the Warsaw Pact constitute the main guarantee of our borders and national security. We have said so always, and we repeat this today in the exceptionally difficult and complicated situation in our country, that the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, our participation in the socialist community, our fidelity to the socialist principles of the system constitute an unbreakable foundation for the policy of the PZPR and of our people's state. This results both from the historic experiences of our nation, as well as from its most deeply understood socialist interests, class convictions and the aims of the Polish working class. [applause]

Dear comrades, Volgograd's life is worthy of its heroic past. We shall be here only a short time, but already the first contacts with your city are creating a great impression. History, literature, films, have shown us the extent of the damge, the burned soil which the war left behind. Today Volgograd is a flourishing metropolitan city, a modern center of great industry, of science and culture, with a rich agricultural background. This too is good proof of the strength of socialism, of the great talents and selflessness of the Soviet Union, the fruit of its creative work.

I would like to express my particular appreciation to the workers and engineers in your enterprises, which bear the name of Feliks Dzerzhinskiy. This eminent activist of the Polish revolutionary movement was at the same time a close friend of Lenin and a fellow creator of the Soviet state. The figure of Dzerzhinskiy be depicts the ideological bonds which have linked the Polish and Russian workers' movement: from the common battles on the barricades of the 1905 revolution to the victorious October Revolution, and on to today. Your enterprise, the leading object of the first 5-year plan, is known for its contribution to the mechanization of agriculture and for its contribution to the defensive might of the Soviet Union.

Here in your factory we can feel the direct, warm and cordial attitude of working people for the Polish nation, for our party, for our difficult Polish affairs. We encountered and sensed these attitudes as soon as we arrived here, and we are sincerely grateful to you for it. [applause]

As you surely know, in its 36 years of socialist construction People's Poland has achieved a very great deal and our party has done a lot to lift our country from wartime destruction, poverty and backwardness, to build a modern socialist state. Our experience has confirmed that the road to socialism is the best, surest road of development, the only one to correspond to the interests of working people.

It is not an easy road, there are not a few difficulties along it. As you probably know comrades, for some months now we had had in Poland a difficult and complicated political and economic situation. The causes of this situation are complex, they are subjective and objective. I have spoken about this at length from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. We have embarked on and are engaged in a vast effort to strengthen our party, the fortitude and militancy of its ranks, to restore everywhere and fully the Leninist standards and principles of party life. We are trying to prevent the economic situation from worsening and to restore economic equilibrium. We are strengthening our state, the authority of the organs of people's power.

Leadership of our government has been entrusted to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo of our party's Central Committee, who took part in the great war of liberation and was a soldier in the first army of Polish forces. We are faced with difficult tasks; we are waging a campaign against enemies of socialism; we are sure that as we stand firm on the ground of socialist principles, principles of our Marxist-Leninist ideology, as we consolidate our bonds with the working class and the people, as we adopt in practice the direction toward the development of socialist democracy, we shall overcome our difficulties.

We shall lead Poland once more to the road of normal balanced socialist development. [applause]

We are grateful for the understanding and general support which we have been getting from the Soviet Union from its Communist Party. In this we see one more confirmation of the strength of our unity of our alliance, our friendship. Polish-Soviet cooperation at this time embraces all spheres of political, economic cultural life; it constitutes a unique factor in Poland's development, the security of our two countries and peace in Europe.

Our alliance and our friendship have proved themselves time and again in normal, stable development, as well as in most difficult tests; they are also proving themselves today. Our party and all the patriotic forces of the Polish people which are today centered on the front of commonsense and civic responsibility, are guarding the Polish-Soviet alliance, Polish-Soviet friendship. This alliance and this friendship constitute the foundation of our foreign policy; they arise from both the noble ideas of proletarian internationalism and from the best patriotic interests of the Polish people. These are permanent and inviolable principles.

Dear comrades, allow me to thank you once again for your invitation to this meeting, to convey to you heartfelt greetings from Polish communists, from the inhabitants of our heroic capital, Warsaw, from the Polish people which will keep forever in its memory the heroes of Stalingrad. Long live and prosper the friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union. Long live the CPSU, the leading force of Soviet society. Long live the people of the famous Volgograd, the town which symbolizes heroic struggle and creative work. [applause]

BCP's Zhivkov Meets Delegates

AU251654 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] During one of the recesses of today's 26th CPSU Congress session, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met informally with delegations from Poltava Oblast, Ilichevsk and Sverdlovsk, as well as from other parts of the Soviet Union. In a cordial talk, the delegates congratulated Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the cordial words he conveyed to the congress and to all Soviet people on behalf of the BCP.

Zhivkov Visit to Kolkhoz

AU252026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian delegation visited the Lenin's Light [Leninski Luch] Kolkhoz. The delegation was accompanied by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Vasiliy Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Oblast Party Committee. The kolkhoz workers organized a particularly cordial and enthusiastic welcome for the guests from Bulgaria, and slogans of "friendship," "friendship" were repeated.

In front of the administration building, young girls dressed in national costumes welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and according to an old tradition, offered him bread and salt, and many flowers.

At the festive hall, the president of the kolkhoz, Yuriy (Kobarev), proposed a toast to the leader of our party and state--the loyal Leninist, associate and continuer of Georgi Dimitrov's cause. He spoke about the successes achieved by the kolkhoz, which has friendly relations with the agroindustrial complex of Maritsa in Kostenets [Bulgaria]: The two enterprises exchange experience and specialists.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the hospitality and the opportunity to acquaint himself with one of the frontranking kolkhozes in the Moscow Oblast, by emphasizing the great importance of Soviet experience in all spheres of national economy. Comrade Zhivkov expressed the Bulgarian communists' confidence that the great prospects contained in the accountability report of Comrade Brezhnev will be successfully fulfilled after the 11th 5-Year Plan and during the next decade, as well as that the mighty strength of the Soviet Union will be, as before, the greatest guarantee and hope for world peace.

More Zhivkov Meetings

AU252112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, has met 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's Council of Ministers, who is heading his party's delegation to the congress. Certain problems of further strengthening and deepening Bulgarian-Yemeni relations were discussed. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and in the spirit of the established constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation. Comrades Stanko Todorov, Dimitur Stanishev and Salim Saleh Muhammad, Yemeni minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has also met Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who is heading the MPLA delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress. Issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation were discussed. A readiness for further developing Bulgarian-Angolan relations in the interest of the two peoples was also expressed. Comrades Stanko Todorov, Dimitur Stanishev and Alfonso [name indistinct], secretary of the MPLA Labor Party, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

WFTU's Gaspar Visits Factory

LD251950 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb (MTI)--From the MTI correspondent in Moscow:

Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who is attending the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Wednesday morning went to visit the Moscow automobile factory named after Lenin's Komsomol. Accompanying him was Kazimieras Mackevicius, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

Part of the factory visit, Sandor Gaspar met in a rally with local workers. He said he was pleased to have the opportunity to represent the WFTU at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"This invitation reflects how great importance the Leninist party has attached to the trade union movement," said Sandor Gaspar. "All who are watching the work of your congress, can see for themselves again that the Soviet Union's intention is unmistakable. It is not only a supporter, but also an active defender of the people's security and world peace, as is proven by the proposals contained in Leonid Brezhnev's congress report. All this fills the international trade union movement too with hope and confidence.

"The World Federation of Trade Unions is an independent democratic class organization," the WFTU president continued.

"We are not the only grouping of the international trade union movement. From two viewpoints, however, we are unique. The WFTU rallies nearly 200 million organized workers belonging to trade unions functioning in various countries of the world under divergent social conditions," said Sandor Gaspar.

"The WFTU is differing from any other grouping also as regards its basic aims: It acts as a bearer of the trade union movement resting on class bases and as an initiator of its expansion. There are places where the movement has to fight even for a mere existence. But there has emerged a novel trade union movement working class and the state power are also serving the workers' interests, and the trade unions form integral constituents of the system of management institutions," said Sandor Gaspar.

"Today we are already aware that if the trade union movement cannot fulfil its mission and social role, it may cause troubles in the development of society. Under the new conditions, the trade union movement integrates with power. This is all but natural. However, nobody and nothing can shape the movement in their own image. The trade unions are independent organizations serving the cause of the working class, which have to preserve their independent traits. They work hard to increase the society's economic and political force, but the representation of working people must not be relegated in their activities, concluded Sandor Gaspar.

Da Costa Gomes Comments

LD251900 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Feb TASS--The progressive forces of Portugal highly appreciate the peace initiatives which were put forward from the rostrum of the 26th congress by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As General Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of Portugal, the now vice-president of the World Peace Council, chairman of the Portuguese Peace and Cooperation Council, said in an interview with foreign journalists, Leonid Brezhnev's proposals are of exceptionally concrete and positive character. Their translation into life will not only make it possible to ease tension in Europe and throughout the world but will also promote the beginning of a new phase in negotiations on disarmament and on other problems that are on the agenda.

Despite the peoples' striving for peace, there exist artificially created difficulties on the road to disarmament, he went on to say. In this connection it is possible to mention in particular the falsification by the U.S. CIA of data as to a military superiority of the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty countries as a whole, which was used as a plea for the augmentation of the United States military budget to its present proportions.

At present, Costa Gomes emphasized, there is no doubt that between the USA and the Soviet Union there exists a strategic balance of forces. Costa Gomes condemned Washington's attempts at disrupting the balance. He pointed out that underlying those attempts are the endeavours by the USA and NATO to deprive the other side of a possibility to deliver a retaliatory strike.

"I think," Costa Gomes said, "that termination of the arms race and a 'freeze' of scientific research aimed at inventing new types of weapons of mass destruction should become the first step on the way to disarmament". He highly appreciated Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on setting a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe, and freezing the existing quantitative and qualitative level of such weapons.

Costa Gomes also welcomed the idea of calling a special meeting of the U.N. Security Council at the level of the heads of state and government for improving the situation in the world and preventing war.

Castro Meets Brezhnev

LD261114 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS--A meeting took place today between Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba who is heading the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in their talk.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties and socialist states discussed the further development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation and held an exchange of opinion on topical questions related to the situation in the world.

Fidel Castro emphasized the tremendous international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress. It has become clear already from the first days of its proceedings that the ideas of the report of the CPSU Central Committee, other documents and decisions of the congress will give a major impetus to the struggle of all progressive forces for the cause of peace and socialism.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet communists, the Soviet people were following with a sentiment of fraternal interest the successes of the heroic people of Cuba in building socialism. In present conditions, when the United States imperialists launched another anti-Cuban campaign, the USSR, as before, is siding with socialist Cuba and expressing full support for its principled policy of peace and friendship between the peoples.

The talk was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and concord.

Castro, Mengistu, Others Meet

FL251123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, Fidel Castro, has met separately in Moscow with the top leaders of Angola and Ethiopia. The meetings of the head of the Cuban revolution with Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mengistu Haile Mariam took place in a fraternal atmosphere. The two men visited Fidel at the lodgings of the Cuban delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress

PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and alternate Politburo and Secretariat member Jesus Montane, chief of the PCC Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, were present at Fidel's meetings with the heads of the Angolan and Ethiopian delegations.

Castro, Yemeni Leader Talk

FL260012 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro late this afternoon in Moscow received the chief of the delegation [to the CPSU congress] of the Yemeni Socialist Party, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, who also is chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of Yemen.

The firm ties of friendship which bind the peoples of Cuba and Democratic Yemen once again were reaffirmed at the meeting which was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and camaraderie.

Brazil's Dias Comments

PY251526 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Undated Radio Moscow interview with Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party, at the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Giocondo Dias, as a guest of the 26th CPSU Congress, we would like you to share with us your impressions about the forum of all Soviet communists and about the report of the CPSU Central Committee submitted by Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev.

[Answer] We are participating in the sessions of the congress, which we view as an event of international significance which will markedly help those peoples who are fighting for their independence, for democracy and for social progress. It will also markedly contribute to promoting peace and to preventing wars. This congress reflects both Soviet strength and its ability to organize. It is also an example of an international proletariat. All peoples are represented at this congress: There are more than 120 delegations representing peoples from every region of the earth.

This congress is evidence of Soviet prestige, strength, power and how socialism has developed. It is also evidence of how an internationalist proletariat exists despite difficulties. This congress is thus an example for us peoples of South America, especially the Brazilian people.

[Question] In his report to the CPSU congress, CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev made suggestions designed to promote peace, to further detente and to freeze the arms race. What do you think about this, Comrade Dias?

[Answer] Comrade Brezhnev's idea of promoting peace is in keeping with Soviet policy. The Soviet Union is the bulwark, the guarantor of world peace. The Soviet Union has again made specific proposals to effectively guarantee peace at the very moment in which the most reactionary imperialist leaders are adopting positions which are a threat to peace and which will only benefit arms manufacturers.

The Soviet proposal announced by Comrade Brezhnev strengthens peace and benefits not only the Soviet people but all peoples in the world, since they all long for peace. Thus the Soviet Union emerges as the custodian of peace while the most reactionary imperialist circles emerge as a threat to peace, as the promoters of war.

It is a good thing that they can no longer unleash a war at will because today the world is not ruled by imperialism alone: Today socialism also has a say in the future of the world. Thus, a war is no longer as inevitable as it was 50 years ago, because not only the future of their peoples but also the future of capitalism is at stake.

I believe that the most reactionary U.S. circles do not even count on the support of their European allies, because in case of a global conflict the European imperialists will have to face the destruction of their countries. Therefore, they will not easily go along with the warmongering adventures of the U.S. imperialist, reactionary circles.

It is the Soviet policy which is in keeping with the interests, the future of mankind. This is why great hope has been placed on the document submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Question] In his speech, Leonid Brezhnev discussed Soviet relations with Latin American countries, emphasizing that mutually beneficial relations have been developed with Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Peru and other countries. Comrade, what can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I can only say that Comrade Brezhnev's remarks are true and reflect the reality in free Latin American countries. In fact, Soviet relations with Brazil, Argentina and other peoples are increasingly improving. These countries are also furthering trade and cultural ties with socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, to protect their interests, and not maintain relations only with the United States and European countries.

[Question] The Reagan administration has recently launched a new campaign designed to charge the Soviet Union and other countries with supporting international terrorism. It also regards as terrorist insurrection the Salvadoran people's struggle for their freedom and independence.

[Answer] Reagan's remarks belong in past times. Reagan is still sound asleep. He has failed to awaken. This type of anticommunism is not in keeping with the interests of the Latin American peoples, especially the Brazilian people. Reagan's anticommunism is outdated. He has gone backward at least 30 or 40 years.

Dominican Republic's Isa Conde

PY251424 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Radio Moscow interview with Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, in Moscow after 23 February opening session of 26th CPSU Congress--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, you are now leaving the Palace of Congresses at the end of the special session when Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered his speech. I know it will be difficult for you to tell us briefly about the events in the congressional palace; nevertheless, I would like to ask you to tell us in a few words the things that impressed you most as leader of the Dominican Communist Party [PDC].

[Answer] First of all, it was quite impressive to see the large number of Soviet delegates gathered there, and the extraordinary number of representatives of international communist and revolutionary movements, including outstanding figures among them. Quite impressive also was the applause which echoed in the hall when Comrade Fidel Castro arrived.

Speaking specifically on the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, it was a rather broad review of world events and of the results of the efforts of socialist development in the Soviet Union, with special emphasis placed on the Soviet peace program. The Soviet initiative in this regard deserves our praise. There is a precise proposal or suggestion for each conflict, for each sector or area. This certainly places U.S. imperialism in a defensive position.

It was a speech delivered serenely but with a firm voice. It warns against the warmongering remarks made by the new U.S. administration, which is certainly a menace to all mankind, especially because of the decision to increase military spending and the threat of U.S. intervention in several parts of the world, which concerns us all, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, against which the threat is clear and direct.

We feel, therefore, that this CPSU congress has a special significance for the sole reason that it gathers a large number of representatives of communist or revolutionary movements. This is in itself a response to U.S. imperialism and gives satisfaction to all for the decision to fight, a decision of all communists throughout the world, who have had and have the support and solidarity of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the Communist Party.

Argentine Communist Java

PY252055 Radio Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The following is a statement made by Athoxs Java, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Athoxs Java, you are heading the delegation from your party which is participating in the 26th CPSU Congress. Since you were in the gallery of honor you had the opportunity of hearing the central report of the CPSU Central Committee, read by its secretary general, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Which aspect or part of the report drew your attention?

[Answer] To begin with, I wish to express my thanks for this opportunity given me by Radio Moscow to refer to Comrade Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress. I was very much moved at the recognition paid by Comrade Brezhnev to the revolutionaries who have fallen since the last congress, among whom is Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez, our unforgettable secretary general. We feel deeply grateful for this.

Among the numerous problems brought up by Comrade Brezhnev, the most important is clearly that of saving mankind from a thermonuclear world war III. Comrade Brezhnev said that the disarmament problem has entered a vicious circle and made a proposal how to break out of it. He made a number of very important proposals which I believe make up the central part of his report. He very forcefully said that the peoples of the world should learn the truth about the seriousness of the situation and brought up very specific problems as a result of deep reflection. It appears to me that this shows the permanent anxiety of the Soviet Union and the CPSU by centering all their activities and concerns around the central task of the peoples, that is, to save mankind from a war which can be imagined by the keenest minds. The Soviet Union constantly, over and over again, renews and updates its proposals to prevent mankind from perishing in a nuclear cataclysm.

It is also important to mention that Comrade Brezhnev referred to the Soviet Union's relations with Latin America. In this connection he referred to Argentina. Above all, we believe it to be important to consolidate developed socialism, as foreseen by the 26th congress, and that this will be an invaluable help to the economic independence of the Latin American countries through an intensification of trade relations. I dare say that this is very beneficial for both countries, particularly for my country, because last year this trade surpassed $1.8 billion. We look upon this with satisfaction and we believe that the strengthening of these relations will be of benefit for the two peoples and for all the national liberation struggles in our countries. [end recording]

More on Java

PY260208 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Recorded statement by Argentine Communist Party Secretary General Athoxs Java in Moscow--date not given]

[Text] First, I would like to thank Radio Peace and Progress for giving me this opportunity to come speak with the Latin American listeners to whom I send a warm greeting from the land of Lenin.

We have just attended the inauguration of the 26th CPSU Congress where Comrade Leonid Brezhnev read the central report.

This report, naturally, mentions many subjects which can be singled out, especially the guidelines of the economic program for 1981-85 and that for 1985-90, which undoubtedly will be reflected in an improvement of the material and cultural living standards of the entire Soviet people and will noticeably strengthen the Soviet economy.

But this issue is directly involved with the anti-imperialist struggle of the patriots throughout the world and especially in Latin America. We believe that the strengthening of the socialist countries and the ever-increasing development of mature socialism in the Soviet Union will constantly encourage and support the struggle for liberation of the Latin American peoples.

We are all aware of the provocative statements regarding the Soviet Union's international policy made by Reagan's new administration, which has had the nerve to link Soviet international policy with terrorism. This, precisely, is alien to the Soviet Union's policy and there is nothing more diametrically opposed to it than terrorism.

The fact is that the interests of the struggle of the Latin American peoples for their freedom, progress, welfare, democracy and peace coincide with the Soviet Union's international policy.

Comrade Brezhnev has just laid great emphasis in his entire report on how to go about making and constantly renewing proposals for peace to the capitalist countries in order to save mankind from a nuclear disaster, and it can be said that this is the guiding-line throughout his 3 and 1/2-page report. These proposals are linked directly to the struggle for liberation of the peoples. The more democracy and peace in the world is strengthened, the easier it will be and the Latin American working class, the peasants and all the Latin American democrats will have a bigger region of democracy to increasingly unite against their common enemy--that is, the great U.S. monopolies, international imperialism.

Right now Latin America is experiencing a general struggle to expand the regions of democracy, and peace fully depends on that expansion.

The Latin American working class, the Latin American democratic forces need the strengthening of a peace policy, and this is the main concern of the Soviet Union, as was demonstrated at the recent congress. This is why the Latin American peoples, and all the progressive sectors of Latin America--the communists, the democrats--view with happiness and fervently support the concrete pacifist proposal which the 26th CPSU Congress has made, through Brezhnev, in the name of the Soviet Union to all the countries of the world. This is why we approve and believe, and are sure, that it will ease, encourage and intensify the struggle for liberation of our peoples.

From a strictly Latin American point of view, Brezhnev's offers and concrete proposal regarding the struggle for peace only encourage us in facing and continuing to face the serious conflicts in Latin America. We all know that in Latin America most of the countries have border conflicts between each other. We have recently (?witnessed) the border conflict between Ecuador and Peru. Chile also has problems with Bolivia, which claims an outlet to the sea. And our country, Argentina, has a serious conflict with Chile over the Beagle channel on the South American Continent. These conflicts are taken advantage of and are promoted by the great imperialist monopolies in order to take advantage of the wealth of our nations.

A year ago the Argentine and Chilean governments named the pope as negotiator to seek a peaceful solution to this problem. The pope's proposal to the Argentine and Chilean governments was disclosed not long ago. The Chilean Government has accepted that proposal but the Argentine Government has not submitted its acceptance or counterproposal yet.

Taking advantage of the delicate situation in Latin America, the Argentine, as well as the Chilean militaristic circles are promoting a confrontation between the two countries. The position of the peace-loving Argentines, and Chileans as well, is to seek every means to arrive at a just and lasting agreement which will benefit the two countries.

This is why I stated at the beginning that, although facing great problems with the capitalist world, the Soviet Union--the socialist camp--still strives for peace with tenacity and conviction, setting an example for the Latin American peoples to seek the necessary agreements to solve their problems peacefully and for the benefit of the people, disregarding provocations of the imperialists who want to take advantage of those conflicts.

Nicaraguan Embassy Denial

PA252342 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb (EFE)--A spokesman of the Nicaraguan Embassy here denied to EFE remarks attributed by the Soviet news agency TASS to Carlos Nunez, chairman of the Nicaraguan State Council and head of the Nicaraguan delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress.

According to TASS, Nunez had told Soviet television that Leonid Brezhnev's report was extremely important to the "Nicaraguan communists" because "it formulates the primary task of all the people: to contribute to the strengthening of peace and to struggle against the arms race."

The Nicaraguan spokesman said: "That was not exactly what Carlos Nunez said." He added that the Nicaraguan Embassy would send a note to the Soviet news agency requesting cancellation of the item.

SRV's Xuan Thuy Comments

LD241306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] At the microphone is Xuan Thuy, member of the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the party Central Committee:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation] We listened to the review report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the speeches by other delegates and guests of the congress with great attention and interest, Comrade Xuan Thuy says.

Comrade Brezhnev's report highlighted some of the most important questions of international life, both general and regional. It once again stressed with great clarity that the prevention of a new war, relaxation of international tension and overcoming all differences by means of talks are the basic goals of the CPSU's foreign policy.

The content of the report utterly rejects the slanderous fabrications spread in the West that the Soviet Union is allegedly striving for war and is involved in international terrorism. It is no secret to anyone, Xuan Thuy goes on, that it is precisely the American imperialists and the reactionaries of the ruling circles in China and its accomplices who are striving for the arms race and preparing for a new war.

As far as the countries of the socialist community are concerned, the undeviatingly came out for reducing tension in various parts of the world. It is precisely to this end that are directed the new initiatives put forward in his report by Comrade Brezhnev. It is precisely this goal which is served by the peaceful proposals recently presented in Ho Chi Minh City by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The ministers called upon the ASEAN countries to hold talks on all questions connected with establishing a firm peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They also expressed their readiness to sign a corresponding bilateral agreement with China. However, Beijing's ruling circles have hastened to distort the proposals of the three countries of Indochina, which once again shows that Beijing remains uninterested in peace and is pursuing an expansionist and hegemonistic course in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community supported the initiative of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and called upon the ASEAN countries and all interested states to react to them. For this, and also for the fraternal assistance which is constantly being rendered to us, Comrade Xuan Thuy said in conclusion, we express sincere thanks and gratitude to the CPSU and all the Soviet people. [end recording]

SRV Party Delegation

OW260823 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb 26--The Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society had a cordial meeting in Moscow yesterday with the Vietnamese delegation to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Present were Z.M. Kruglova, Presidium president of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, G. Titov, president of the Friendship Society; Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai.

G. Titov praised the Vietnamese people's achievements in laying the material and technical foundations of socialism. He strongly condemned China for opposing Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

G. Titov expressed strong support for the constructive propsals of the third conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for consolidating peace and stability in S utheast Asia, and for developing cooperation with all fraternal countries.

Karmal Interview

AU241840 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Interview by Babrak Karmal general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, to OTECHESTVEN FRONT reporters at the press center for the 26th CPSU Congress--in Moscow--date not given]

[Text] National Fatherland Front of the Revolution in Afghanistan

Question: Comrade Babrak Karmal, preparatory work is now being carried out in your country in connection with establishing a National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Can you describe the future role of this front in the life of your motherland? How will the broad people's masses react to this idea and what, in particular, is the attitude of various tribes and of the clergy to this front?

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, states as follows in his answer:

Answer: The National Fatherland Front in our country has a long history, but only now has the time come to build it up as a nationwide organization. The United Front was created as early as during the period of our struggle against the British colonizers.

Its mobilizing strength succeeded in rescuing our people from British imperialism.

When the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was created 16 years ago, its program stated that building a National Fatherland Front was one of the main goals of this party. Now the party is ruling the country, and it is high time to implement this decision.

More than a month ago, a conference was called in Kabul at which it was decided to establish the front. The preparatory committee which was formed included all representatives of mass organizations, as well as representatives of various tribes and the clergy. This decision, which represents a stage of development in our revolution, was greeted with tremendous interest by our entire population.

The National Fatherland Front is of strategic importance for our country's development. It will help the party destroy the feudal relations which still exist in certain places in Afghanistan. This front will guarantee the rights of all citizens, regardless of their national or tribal origins, and regardless of their religion. Last but not least, this front will be the mass organization through which all people's forces will be mobilized in the effort to increase the working people's prosperity and in overcoming the general backwardness and illiteracy. As to the attitude of various tribes and the clergy to the idea of creating a Fatherland Front, I can assure you that they widely support this idea and are actively contributing to it. The Kabul conference was attended by representatives of all tribes from the Union of the Ulema. Many of them are members of the preparatory committee for the constituent congress of the front, envisaged to take place soon. Tribal councils of the Fatherland Front have also been created already.

The establishment of this large scale, people's organization represents a first step toward a new stage of development in the democratization of our country's life. This is the first step toward holding free elections. This is why our party now attaches such tremendous importance to the National Fatherland Front.

Afghan Official Comments

LD261026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] The work of the 26th CPSU Congress remains at the center of the whole world's attention. Statesmen and social figures, the press and other mass media are analyzing and commenting upon the report from the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. At our microphone we have Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee:

[Begin recording in Pachto or Dari fading into Russian translation] In my view, the decisions taken by the present forum of Soviet communists will form not only a significant step forward for the well-being of the Soviet people and the heightening of their spiritual life but also an important step in the cause of defending and strengthening peace on earth.

In its struggle with chauvinism and reaction in the region, the Afghan people are not alone. At the congress, Comrade Brezhnev expressed resolute support for the policy of national independence and nonalignment being pursued by the PDPA and the Government of Afghanistan. He described this as carefully considered and in the interests of the peoples of our country. This is a lofty evaluation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report once again expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw its limited military contingent from our country. For this withdrawal, there must be a complete halt to the dispatch of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan. This must be sealed by accords between Afghanistan and its neighbors. We need firm guarantees that there will be no new intervention. [end recording]

PLO'S Qaddumi Interview

LD252008 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee, by Farid Seyfulmulqkov, Soviet radio and television reporter date; and place of interview not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, Comrade Brezhnev made some new proposals in his speech as well as gave some new ideas for a settlement in the Middle East. What are your views about these proposals, particularly [words indistinct]?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the remarks made by Comrade Brezhnev about the Middle East crisis and the question of Palestine received the attention of the Palestinian leadership. After condemning Camp David and declaring in fact that it did not succeed because it tried to split the Arabs, he said that it is high time for (?peace to be established) in the region. He called for the convening of an international conference for peace provided that the PLO attends together with all the parties concerned, the United States and naturally the Soviet Union, and the European countries, and said that the United Nations must play an important role in creating peace provided that the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, are achieved. This positive initiative on the part of Comrade Brezhnev is considered the beginning of a new stage which is worthy of consideration and study and which the Executive Committee will study and comment on at its next meeting.

[Question] Many thanks. How do you assess the present stage with regard to the fighting by the Palestinian people?

[Answer] The fighting and the struggle by the Palestinian people within the occupied territories is escalating every day, in spite of the fact that the Israeli enemy is escalating his repeated attacks every day on southern Lebanon, on the Palestinian revolution and on the Lebanese people in the south, where he is shelling, by means of artillery, naval boats and aircraft, all the area around Nabatiyyah, Tyre and Sidon. As I have said, the struggle within the occupied territories is escalating every day. It is this which makes the enemy carry out terrorist operations against the nationalist forces and their leaders. As you know, they tried to assassinate some leaders, such as the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Birah and to deport others.

[Question] Therefore, the Soviet initiative at the congress was at the appropriate time to resolve the Middle East question, the grave situation [words indistinct] of the Palestinian question and the Middle East question?

[Answer] There is no doubt that this initiative will be greatly acclaimed by the Palestinian leadership and the progressive Arab forces, because it is considered a new step. However, we do not know about the other parties which continue to adhere to Camp David or to the continuation of the plot in the Middle East region against the rights of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Many thanks.

Egyptian Party Official

LD260034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Statement by Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the Patriotic Progressive Left-wing Party of Egypt--date and place not specified--recorded in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] In the extensive and important report at this CPSU Congress my attention was drawn to two very important points.

First, the foreign political course of the Soviet Union. Defining it, L.I. Brezhnev clearly and unambiguously confirmed the immutability of the Soviet peace-loving policy, the course toward achieving and reinforcing peace on earth. Whatever the region concerned, whether Europe or the Persian Gulf, the central direction of the international policy of the Soviet Union was and remains the struggle for cursing the arms race. The Soviet Union has invariably come forward and continues to come forward for eliminating tension between the great powers, between groups of states.

The second point is undoubtedly the Near East, where the situation is extremely tense. Therefore, developing its previous proposals concerning a Near East settlement, the Soviet Union has stressed the necessity of an early convening of an international conference to be attended by all sides concerned. However, in order to restore a just peace in the Near East it is necessary to liquidate not only the consequences of the Israeli aggression, but also the American military presence, which aggravates the tension in the region. Naturally, the PLO must participate in the solution of the Near East problem as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. This condition was specifically stressed in the report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement represent a sensible alternative to the treacherous Camp David agreements. They demonstrate once again who is a true friend of the Arab peoples and who wants to ensure a true peace in the Near East.

Syrian CP Leader Interview

LD252212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Summary from poor reception] The 26th CPSU Congress continues its work in Moscow. Among the guests is Comrade Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee. Moscow radio asked Comrade Khalid Bakdash to talk about the work of the congress and about the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress. He said the following:

[Begin recording] The 26th CPSU Congress is important in two ways. On the one hand it has showed the power of the Soviet Union and the great achievements which the Communist Party is realizing for the Soviet people. On the other hand it is a great international demonstration of how determined the Soviet Union is to use all its power for the sake of preserving peace and for keeping mankind from a destructive nuclear war. Meanwhile the congress shows how much the progressive revolutionary forces and representatives of the communist parties and others rally around the Soviet Union.

"All this constitutes a great demonstration of how the vast masses, hundreds of millions, rally around the Soviet Union in its peaceful policy and in its defense of the people's independence and in helping them [words indistinct]. The CPSU Central Committee report presented by General Secretary Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is, in my opinion, an important historic document." [end recording]

Replying to a question by our reporter about the new initiatives of the Soviet state with regard to the Middle East presented in the CPSU Central Committee report at the 26th congress; Comrade Khalid Bakdash said the following:

[Begin recording] "The stand of the Soviet Union toward the Middle East question is known and is appreciated by the Arab peoples and all forces of peace and freedom in the world. It has become totally clear that the Camp David deal failed to solve the Middle East crisis, and indeed (?made it more complex); the agreement itself reached an impasse. It is incapable of solving the Middle East problem and of solving the Palestine question."

Proceeding from its principled policy, the Soviet Union proposed, in Brezhnev's report, the convening of an international conference in which all parties concerned should take part, including the Soviet Union and the PLO, to discuss the Middle East question. "The solution of the Middle East question and the establishment of a durable peace cannot be achieved except by Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and by guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and their right to return and establish their own national independent state. This is the basis for any solution to the Middle East question." [end recording]

At the end of the interview the Moscow radio reporter asked Comrade Khalid Bakdash to comment on that part of the report dealing with Soviet-Syrian relations. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] It is common knowledge that Syria, its people, army and its Progressive National Front which includes all the national progressive parties and our Communist Party. I say all Syria plays an important fundamental role in the great battle which the Arabs are waging in two parallel directions--the direction of solving the Middle East question, and the other direction the resisting of the American imperialist plans [words indistinct]." The Soviet-Syrian treaty is not directed against anyone; it was welcomed by all the progressive patriotic force in the world. Syrian-Soviet relations are proceeding very well in all political fields and international issues and in the economic and the military fields. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Ba'th Official Holds Meeting

JN251332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, the party's assistant secretary general, is resuming its meetings with the world delegations participating in the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade al-Ahmar and his delegation met with the delegations of the Libyan Arab People's Congress, the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and Communist Party. He also met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

Comrade al-Ahmar and the heads of the delegations discussed relations linking the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Arab and world liberation movements, which support Syria in its confrontation with imperialism and Zionism.

The assistant secretary general of the party also met with several CPSU Congress members from the various Soviet republics and held friendly discussions with them. He conveyed to them and to the friendly Soviet people the regards of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the struggling Syrian people, and their best wishes for the success of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Dos Santos' Contacts

AB261206 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the Republic of Angola, who is currently participating in the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, yesterday received Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. Soon after this meeting, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received in audience Mr Marcellino dos Santos, a member of the Permanent Political Committee of Frelimo. The Angolan head of state also had an important discussion with his Cuban counterpart, Fidel Castro. I would like to remind you that all the discussions centered around matters of mutual interest and international issues.

PRAVDA LISTS FURTHER DELEGATION ARRIVALS, MEMBERS

LD261201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Arrival of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The SED--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council (delegation head); Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Committee;

The Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]--Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba (delegation head); Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Osmani Cienfuegos Corriaran, member of the PCC Central Committee Politubro and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the PCC Central Committee and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR;

The PZPR--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee (delegation head); Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish minister of national defense; Andrzej Zabinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee; Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Kazimierz Olszewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish ambassador to the USSR;

The RCP--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and President of Romania (delegation head); Nicolae Constantin, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei; candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister; Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR;

The CPCZ--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR (Delegation head); Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR; Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Cestmir Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador to the USSR;

The LCY--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium (delegation head); Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Presidium; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY ambassador to to the USSR;

The Portuguese Communist Party--Alvaro Cunhal, party secretary general (delegation head); Jaime Felix, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Jose Soeiro, candidate member of the party's Central Committee; The Yemeni Socialist Party--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] (delegation head); 'Abu Bakr Ba'zib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the party Central Committee and PDRY foreign minister; Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah, secretary of the party Central Committee for International Relations;

The Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE]--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the COPWE and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of socialist Ethiopia (delegation head); Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and general secretary of the PMAC; Berhanu Baye, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and member of the PMAC Standing Committee; Mengistu Gemechu, member of the COPWE Central Committee and member of the PMAC Central Committee; Shimeles Mazengia, member of the COPWE Central Committee;

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola (delegation head); Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Afonso van Dunem, secretary of the party Central Committee; (Rodet) Gil, member of the party Central Committee;

The Algerian National Liberation Front Party--Mohamed Said Mazouzi, member of the party's Political Bureau (delegation head); Mohamed Saidi, member of the party Central Committee; Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, member of the party Central Committee;

The Belgian Communist Party--Louis van Geyt, party chairman (delegation head); (Yan Debrouver), member of the party Central Committee Politburo; Maurice (Mazhis), member of the party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Great Britain--Gordon McLennan, party general secretary (delegation head); Patricia Milligan, member of the party's Executive Committee; Gerry Pocock, chief of the party Executive Committee International Department;

The Communist Party of Austria--Franz Muhri, party chairman (delegation head); Hans Kalt, member of the party Central Committee Politburo; Hans Steiner, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the party Central Committee International Department;

The Unified Party of Haitian Communists headed by Rene Theodore, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

The People's Progressive Party of Guyana headed by Cheddi Jagan, party general secretary;

The Guatemalan Labor Party--Carlos Gonzalez, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Honduras--Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

The Danish Communist Party--Jorgen Jensen, party chairman (delegation head); Ib Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Anton Kanstrup, member of the party Central Committee; Anne Grete Hjelstrup, candidate member of the party Central Committee;

The Dominican Communist Party--Narciso Isa Conde, party secretary general;

The Spanish Communist Party--Francisco Romero Marin, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the party Central Committee (delegation head); Leonor Bornao, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the party Central Committee;

The Italian Communist Party--Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the party leadership and chief of the party Central Committee International Department (delegation head); Paolo Bufalini, member of the party leadership and chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission under the party Central Committee; Marcello Stefanini, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Marche District Party Committee; Francesca Marazzi, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Crema City Federation;

The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica headed by Manuel Mora, secretary general of the party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Luxembourg--Rene Urbany, party chairman (delegation head); Francois (Gofman), member of the party Central Committee Executive Committee and deputy chief editor of the newspaper DIE ZEITUNG; Roger (Shvyakh), member of the party Central Committee;

The Communist Party of Malta--(Antoni Vassalo), party general secretary;

The Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism--Ali Yata, party secretary general (delegation head); (Omar el-Fassi), member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Martinique Communist Party--Andre (Konstan), member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Mexican Communist Party--Valentin Campa, member of the party Central Committee Executive Commission (delegation head); Alejo Mandez, member of the party Central Committee;

The Netherlands Communist Party--Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the party Central Committee (delegation head); Paul (Vauters), secretary of the party's Amsterdam organization;

The Norwegian Communist Party--Martin Gunnar Knutsen, party chairman (delegation head); Bieger Bakken, member of the party's National Board;

The People's Party of Panama--Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the party Central Committee (delegation head); Luther Thomas, member of the party Central Committee Poltiburo;

The San Marino Communist Party--Umberto Barulli, party secretary general;

The Sudanese Communist Party--Ahmad Salim, the party's representative on the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA;

The Turkish Communist Party headed by I. Bilen, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

The Swiss Labor Party--Armand Magnin, party secretary general (delegation head); Rudolf Bantle, member of the party Politburo;

Sweden's Left Party-Communists--Ivor Marklund, deputy chairman of the party (delegation head); Kenneth Kvist, member of the party's board;

Sweden's Workers Party-Communists--Rolf Hagel, chairman of the party's board (delegation head); Knut Tell, member of the party board Executive Committee;

The Jamaican Workers Party--Trevor Munroe, party general secretary;

The Japanese Communist Party--Mitsuhiro Keneko, member of the Central Committee Presidium standing Bureau and deputy chairman of the party Central Committee Secretariat (delegation head); Nobuaki Urata, member of the party Central Committee and chief of the party Central Committee Youth and Students Department;

The editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA;

The People's National Congress Party of Guyana headed by Malcolm (Parris), member of the Central Executive Committee and executive secretary of the party;

The State of Guinea Party--Damantang Camara, member of the Political Bureau, permanent secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the People's National Assembly of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea (delegation head); Mamady Keita, member of the party Central Committee Politburo;

The new Jewel Movement Party [Grenada] headed by Bernard Coard, first deputy leader of the party and deputy prime minister of Grenada;

The General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by 'Ali Balkhayr, deputy general secretary of the General People's Congress;

The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, headed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma;

The All People's Congress of Sierra Leone headed by Christian Alusine Kamara-Taylor, deputy chairman of the All People's Congress and vice president of the Republic of Sierra Leone;

The MAPU Worker-Peasant Party (Chile)--Alejandro Bell, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission;

The People's National Party of Jamaica--party Chairman Dudley Thompson;

And also other parties.

The following people invited to the congress have also arrived.

WPC President Romesh Chandra;

WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar.

The delegations were met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo--M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko and V.V. Shcherbitskiy; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo--V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev and M.S. Solomentsev; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee--I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Golgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov; members of the CPSU Central Committee--P.A. Abrasimov, P.F. Alekseyev, A.K. Antonov, B.I. Aristov, I.V. Arkhipov, V.G. Afanasyev, V.N. Bazovskiy, I.I. Bodyul, A.P. Botvin, N.F. Vasilyev, A.F. Vatchenko, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.E. Voss, R.F. Dementyeva, V.I. Drozdenko, V.E. Dymshits, L.M. Zamyatin, V.A. Karlov, L.A. Kostandov, S.G. Lapin, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, V.K. Mesyats, V.P. Nikonov, Z.N. Nuriyev, N.M. Pegov, V.I. Prokhorov, N.N. Rodionov, Yu.F. Solovyev, A.I. Struyev, B.I. Stukalin, N.N. Tarasov, A.M. Tokarev, L.N. Tolkunov, Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev and A.I. Shibayev; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee--P.P. Anisimov, V.M. Borisenkov, I.S. Gustov, V.V. Zagladin, N.N. Inozemtsev, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, S.A. Orudzhev, V.N. Ptitsyn, O.B. Rakhmanin, N.V. Talyzin, Ye.K. Fedorov, V.S. Frolov, V.F. Shauro and A.I. Shitov; members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission--K.M. Bogolyubov, V.A. Medvedev, A.K. Melnichenko, F.I. Mochalin, A.F. Rumyantsev, K.S. Simonov, M.I. Khaldeyev, A.S. Chernyayev and I.P. Yastrebov; USSR Minister V.M. Kamentsev; first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments Yu.A. Belik, V.I. Drugov and S.G. Shcerbakov; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments--Yu.S. Afanasyev, A.A. Belyayev, K.N. Brutents, V.K. Kiselev, G.A. Kiselev, I.I. Kovalenko, P.K. Luchinskiy, V.M. Nikiforov, N.S. Perun, G.S. Strizhov, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, O.A. Chukanov. V.S. Shaposhnikov and G.Kh Shakhnazarov; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

ANTHOLOGY OF LEADERS' SPEECHES, ARTICLES REVIEWED

LD260833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed review of anthology of CPSU leaders' speeches: "Following the Path of Creation"]

[Text] Each year of our life is marked by special features peculiar to it. The picture presented by 1980, a year dominated by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and by the preparations for the 26th Communist Party Congress, was unique. Keeping Lenin's sacred behests, the CPSU is rallying its ranks and strengthening unity with the people--the unbreakable alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship of all nations and ethnic groups in the USSR.

Graphic evidence of our party's fruitful implementation of its revolutionary transforming role in the life of society is the content of a collection of articles and speeches by leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state published in the latter half of 1980 (note) ("The 25th CPSU Congress: Unity of Theory and Practice, part 8." ["XXX Sezd KPSS: Yedinstvo Teorii i Praktiki," vypusk 8.] Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, 399 pp).

The vitality of the socialist system, augmented by the people's labor heroism, has enabled our country to rise to new heights in the past 5 years. During this period the Soviet state's economic and defense potential has increased considerably and a major step forward has been taken in the development of the entire national economy, science and culture and in the solution of important social tasks. The 10th 5-Year Plan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "will occupy a worthy place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, confidently marching along the path to communism."

Beside demonstrating our achievements, the book's materials make a principled party analysis of unresolved problems, shortcomings and difficulties in the economic sphere and outline specific ways of surmounting them. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at that plenum fully reveals the key problems of the country's development and makes major generalizations on fundamental questions of communist building.

It is now the duty of all party, state and economic organizations, the duty of every Soviet working person, the book's authors note, to work diligently to accelerate the development of our economy and to create conditions for the further improvement of the Soviet people's life. The sure guarantee of the solution of this task is "the splendid scope given to people's creative work by the great revolution," as Lenin wrote (Complete Works, Vol 36, p 80). The collection contains the report by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the ceremony marking the 63d anniversary of the Great October.

The supreme aim of the party's economic strategy is to steadily improve the people's material and cultural living standard. Paramount among the factors governing Soviet people's well-being is the improvement of the food supply. Questions of capital investments in agriculture, the supply of material resources to the countryside and the ensuring of a more exacting attitude in terms of ensuring their sensible and prudent utilization and a maximum return on them are examined in an article by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The improvement of the people's well-being also requires considerable improvements in the production of industrial consumer goods. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum documents stress that every party organization and every labor collective should find its specific place in work aimed at providing the population with consumer goods. These questions are covered in an article by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Today, to use Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's figurative expression, "the science of winning is, essentially, the science of management!" An important feature of the party's managerial activity is its comprehensive nature. The fundamental task of management today is to draw together into a single whole all problems relating to the further improvement of production and social relations, scientific potential, education and training and to make fuller use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Its theoretical and practical aspects are analyzed in articles by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members A.P. Kirilenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and in other materials.

The USSR's entry into the period of developed socialism demanded the enhancement of the Soviet state's organizing role and the adaptation of all components of our state apparatus to the conditions of the new stage. The constant strengthening of Soviet statehood and the development and deepening of socialist democracy are a law-governed and essential process. Its course is described in an article by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Socialist democracy is strikingly manifested in the true equality of citizens of all nations and ethnic groups and in the unity of their rights and obligations. Articles by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, and G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, talk about the results of the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy and about the education of urban and rural workers in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The Communist Party is the chief vehicle for the principles of socialist democracy and the guarantor of its successful advancement. As the guiding and directing force, it played the decisive role in ensuring that the path of the soviet land from the victory of Great October right up to the present day was a continuous procress of widening and refining socialist democracy.

The CPSU has the absolute trust and support of all Soviet people, as demonstrated once again by the nationwide discussion of the draft basic guidelines and the precongress report and election campaign. The theme, very important in theoretical and practical terms, of improving party organizations' combativity and strengthening the parties' links with the masses is explored in works by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in articles by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in other materials printed in the collection.

The fulfillment of the party's imposing plans for the 11th 5-year period requires favorable external conditions. This is the aim of the CPSU and Soviet state's activity in the international arena.

The constant focusing on the struggle against aggression and for security and cooperation among the peoples and lasting world peace has earned our country and Lenin's party immense international prestige. The program for the normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf region and for turning the region into a peace zone, put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his 10 December 1980 address to Indian parliamentarians, made a wide impact all over the world. Like Europe and other parts of the world, the Asian Continent needs a relaxation of tension. The first requirement is total abandonment of the policy of force or threat of force.

Many aspects of the CPSU's and Soviet state's foreign policy activity and of the people's struggle for peace and international security are analyzed in an article by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and in the speech by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenary session of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace.

Thousands of threads link the present with the past. Soviet people well remember the lessons of World War II. They are guided by Lenin's pointers on the need to maintain constant vigilance. Our party and government, an article by D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, says are doing their utmost to reliably ensure the country's defense capability and the armed forces' high combat readiness in the present complex international situation.

The book's entire content leads to the conclusion that today's achievements by the Soviet people are a direct continuation of the cause of October and the practical embodiment of the great Lenin's ideas to which our party has always been and will always remain loyal.

BETTER ATTENTION TO WORKING PEOPLE'S LETTERS URGED

LD251451 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Attention to Every Letter"

[Excerpts] I propose...." These are the opening words of many letters being received just now by party and soviet organs and by newspaper editorial offices. For over 2 months now Soviet people have been actively discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. Workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia stress the tremendous significance of this party program document, in which all the scheduled transformations are directed toward a single aim: that all Soviet people should have a better and a happier life and that our motherland may become richer and mightier.

During the discussion, alongside other questions, the working people's gaze has fallen on the practical activity of various elements of the party, soviet and economic apparatus. Most letters deal with topical problems worrying people, tasks still unresolved and various particular shortcomings, and they point out ways of eliminating these. In this connection the party organizations, the soviets, ministries and departments have a great responsibility. It is necessary to study all proposals received, analyze them and take measures to improve matters. In so doing, the following rule must be observed without fail: No warning signal received may be ignored.

The generalization and comprehensive analysis of working people's letters and petitions makes possible the timely exposure of any particular shortcoming in services to the public and in production work. The improvement of people's working and everyday living conditions depends to a large extent on how closely their needs and wishes are taken into account and how skillfully they are implemented. All this is directly dependent on the sense of responsibility and exactingness of any particular worker and on how sections and administrations of ministries and departments, of local ispolkoms, of enterprises and farms cope with their obligations.

Along questions of the economy, of improving labor organization and management, working people's letters and petitions also touch on social problems. And judging by readers' questions, not all people are informed, to the required extent, of the rayon's, city's or enterprise's plans for social development. So they are forced to turn to party and soviet organs, to newspaper editorial offices and various departments in order to find out, for example, the deadlines for the execution of construction and repair work or for the provision of a microregion with a gas supply, about measures for improving consumer and trade services, the work of public transportation, and so forth.

This is why workers in party, soviet and economic organs must address working people at enterprises and on farms more frequently and meet with people where they reside.

Substantial blunders are still being committed here however. Some meetings are organized without due preparation, in a hurry, and, as the saying goes, just for the record, without any businesslike exchange of opinions and without proper emphasis being placed on questions which interest people. All this work must be planned systematically, with every measure thought out thoroughly.

Here the party organizations have a particularly important role to play. Judging by letters, certain organizations and their leaders are generous with promises but are in no hurry to carry them out. There are still instances of formalism in work with letters. Veteran of the Great Patriotic War and teacher, Ya. Gabov, writes in his letter to the editorial office: "Recently it has become the practice to refer complaints to the organizations or establishments against which citizens are making these complaints. This practice, in my view, is wrong, for it engenders impunity for those who should answer for their incorrect actions."

To prevent this happening, questions connected with the timely examination of working people's letters and petitions must occupy an important place in the actitity of raykoms, gorkoms and primary party organizations. They must be more frequently submitted for discussion by party committees and bureaus.

The 23d Latvian CP Congress stressed the important significance of close and insoluble links between the party and the masses. Working people's letters and oral appeals rightly rank among the most important forms of these links. Recently the attitude to letters and to the reception of working people has changed for the better in the republic's party, soviet and trade union organs, and in establishments and organizations. This was helped considerably by the fact that the question of work with working people's letters was discussed at a Latvian CP Central Committee plenum. At the same time, as the congress noted, the standard of this important work still does not fully come up to the enhanced requirements.

Work with letters is an expression of concern for people, a manifestation of respect for their opinion. Every working person, who addresses a petition or letter to any particular organization, must be sure that his proposals and critical comments will be received in a friendly manner and examined in a businesslike way.

Work with letters is the affair of the whole state, the whole party. Constantly relying on Soviet people's collective experience and treating their advice and proposals attentively will mean that the noble sentiment of being masters of their own native country and of being personally involved in communist building will be consolidated in them.

KUZNETSOV, KATUSHEV, OTHERS PRESENT AWARDS

LD230805 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 81 p 1

[TASS report: "High Awards Presented"]

[Excerpts] In these last days before the congress, state awards have been presented in the Kremlin to a large group of workers and engineering and technical personnel in associations, scientific research and planning and design organizations in the power, chemical, petroleum refining, petrochemical and coal industries, in the sphere of construction of enterprises in the oil and gas industry, the instrument making, automation equipment and control systems industry, the machine building industry and the tractor and agricultural machine building industry, in the sphere of geology and in the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow city, the Moscow city Soviet Main Administration for Industrial Construction, and the Moscow city Soviet Main Administration for the Construction Materials and Construction Components Industry.

Orders and medals were presented by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers A.K. Antonov, V.E. Dymshits, L.A. Kostandov, I.T. Novikov, and L.V. Smirnov; and chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben. They cordially congratulated the recipients on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In the course of the 10th 5-Year Plan Moscow south river port shipped out more than 24 million tons of national economy freight and handled more than 83 million tons in total.

The port has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for fulfilling its 10th 5-Year Plan tasks and socialist pledges ahead of schedule. At a ceremony in Moscow on 13 February K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented this high award to the collective.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARCHUK RECEIVES KELDYSH AWARD

LD241621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 2

[TASS report: "A Feat for the Sake of Science"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial session of the USSR Academy of Sciences was held in the Moscow house of scientists on 10 February, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the birth of an outstanding scientist of today, thrice Hero of Socialist Labor and active public and state figure.

The session was attended by Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministers and CPSU Central Committee executives.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke about M.V. Keldysh.

The M.V. Keldysh Gold Medal, established by the USSR Academy of Sciences for outstanding scientific work in the sphere of applied mathematics and also theoretical research in space exploration, was awarded at the ceremony. Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented this award to Academician G.I. Marchuk.

OBITUARY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL CHERNYSHEV

LD251237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Ivan Ivanovich Chernyshev]

[Excerpts] Ivan Ivanovich Chernyshev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, died on 17 February 1981 after a serious illness.

I.I. Chernyshev was born on 19 January 1917 in the village of Selinskoye, Klinskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast, into a peasant family.

[Signed] I.V. Arkhipov, S.A. Skachkov, V.G. Morozov, M.A. Sergeychik, A.I. Alikhanov, V. Ye. Ivashov, I.A. Kulev, V.I. Litvinenko, V.F. Mordvinov, Ye.I. Osadchuk, I.Ye. Khotsialov, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.M. Sukharev and A.V. Markov.

CPSU ACCEPTS CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES' INITIATIVE

LD251147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee. Concerning the Initiative of the Labor Collectives of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry on Mounting Socialist Competition to Accelerate Construction and Modernization, Commissioning and Ahead-of-Schedule Startup of Capacities at Light Industry Enterprises in 1981 and in the 11th 5-Year Plan Period"]

The CPSU Central Committee approved the initiative of the labor collectives of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, which have adopted socialist pledges to accelerate construction and modernization, commissioning and ahead-of-schedule startup of production capacities in light industry and on this basis to produce additional output.

In the resolution adopted, the CPSU Central Committee noted that the acceleration of the development and startup of light industry production capacities has an important role to play in resolving tasks of further enhancing Soviet people's well-being and increasing output of consumer goods.

It is recommended that union republic communist party central committees and kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms channel organizational and mass political work toward the broad dissemination of the initiative of the foremost collectives and toward the involvement in socialist competition of all participants in the construction of light industry enterprises. There is to be constant monitoring of the progress of competition, of the summing up of its results and of the incentives given to collectives which achieve the best results in fulfilling plan targets and adopted pledges.

The USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry are instructed:

To supply light industry construction sites with the material and technical resources and manpower necessary to fulfill the plan targets and adopted socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of production capacities, housing and social installations. To turn their attention to the full assimilation of capital investments at future startup construction sites and to examine the question of bringing forward their commissioning. To give competing collectives concrete help in improving the organization of construction work, making broad use of progressive materials and industrial structural components and introducing advanced methods of work and production;

To establish constant monitoring of the manufacture and delivery of equipment to construction sites in accordance with the established targets and adopted pledges;

To promptly supply installations under construction with design estimate documentation and nonstandard equipment, to give enterprises help in training cadres, manning the capacities being commissioned, with skilled specialists and workers and in achieving the technical and economic design indicators ahead of schedule. The draft designs for new enterprises must make provision for modern types of production buildings, applying rational three-dimensional layout solutions and using advanced lightweight structural components.

It is proposed that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab and the appropriate ministries and departments make provision in the annual plans for allocation and delivery, for the construction of light industry enterprises, of material resources and of engineering and technological equipment in accordance with technical documentation, which will ensure the commissioning of all capacities and installations within the deadlines laid down by plan targets and socialist pledges and also ensure the full assimilation of capital investments at future startup construction sites.

Ministry and department party committees are instructed to establish strict monitoring of the work of all elements participating in draft planning and construction work, in the manufacturing of equipment, in material and technical supply for light industry's construction sites and in resolving other questions connected with the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the construction and commissioning of light industry enterprises.

FUTURE POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

LD261041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Energy Prospects"]

[Text] Only 2 days remain before that most important event in the country's life--the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. The communists' highest forum will define prospects for the Soviet Union's development in the next decade. Here great attention will undoubtedly be devoted to problems of the fuel and energy complex, whose importance has been stressed repeatedly by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The very complex task of supplying our huge, rapidly developing national economy with energy must be resolved reliably and taking the long-term view. It is not possible to resolve this task by traditional methods--that is, by increasing the extraction of oil, gas and coal. It is necessary to substantially change the structure of their consumption and to make wide use of nontraditional energy resources.

The point is that in this century the growth of the power industry in all the industrially developed countries and here in the USSR has taken place on the basis of a sharp relative increase in the extraction and consumption of oil and in part of natural gas and a relative fall in the proportion of coal. Oil now accounts for about 50 percent of the country's fuel and energy balance, while coal accounts for only about 25 percent. At the same time projected coal reserves are many times greater than projected oil and natural gas reserves. Moreover although in our country projected oil reserves are still big enough, a significant proportion of this oil is in oilfields which are substantially smaller than the unique oilfields now being exploited, and therefore the prime cost of oil extraction from those deposits will be higher.

The limited nature of reserves of oil in large-scale deposits now being exploited and the tendency for the cost of this oil to increase make it necessary, in examining long-term prospects for the power industry, to change its structure in such a way as to substantially increase the relative proportion of coal in the fuel and energy balance, to approximately maintain the proportion of natural gas, to substantially reduce the proportion of oil for fuel and in the late 20th century to go over to using oil mainly as a feedstock material for the chemical and microbiological industries.

The entire shortfall in the fuel and energy balance must be covered, as the draft "Basic Guidelines" propose, by means of substantially extending the proportion of nuclear power, using thermal neutron and fast breeder reactors and in the future thermonuclear power.

Naturally it will also be necessary to expand the utilization of other types of energy resources--solar, geothermal, water and wind power--but it is probable that even in the long term all of them will account for not more than 5 percent of the country's fuel and energy balance. They will not be considered in this article, although their local significance--particularly in southern regions of the USSR--will be relatively great.

At present oil is the most universal energy source. Petroleum and petroleum products are used in all the main spheres of consumption. Therefore it will be necessary in future to oust oil and petroleum products from all the main spheres of consumption of energy resources, using coal and nuclear power instead.

However, in many cases the direct utilization of coal or nuclear power is impossible or unsuitable, as in aviation, for instance. In these cases it is necessary to obtain suitable secondary energy sources. Let us take a look at how this can be done.

It is easiest of all to resolve the task of obtaining low potential heat for heat supply in cities. In today's reactors at nuclear power stations, the primary energy released by the chain reaction of splitting atomic nuclei is converted into heat for heating the fuel elements containing the fissionable uranium. This heat is transferred by the water in the primary system, which is pumped through the reactor and either yields steam directly--the steam then goes to the turbogenerator--or, in a steam generator, heats the water in the secondary system, which provides the steam sent to the turbogenerator.

It is possible to separate off some of the steam with suitable parameters from the turbine and channel it into heat exchange units in the heat supply network. This is the principle of the nuclear thermal power station (ATETS), which generates both heat and electricity.

It is possible in general to channel hot water from the primary system not into the turbogenerator, but into a heat exchanger in an intermediate system. The hot water in the intermediate system is pumped through the heat exchangers of the heat supply network. This is the principle of the nuclear heat supply station (AST). It must be noted that our specialists carried out this development on A.N. Kosygin's initiative. Both the first and the second solutions are economical and technically feasible and will be implemented during the next 5-year plan.

In view of the fact that approximately 50 percent more primary energy sources are utilized in producing low potential heat than in producing electricity, this sphere of application of nuclear power will be of very great significance as regards savings in the next 10 years. Thus the utilization of AST's and ATET's fully resolves the problem of ousting petroleum products from the sphere of production of low potential heat.

It is considerably more difficult to find a way of replacing the light petroleum products which are burned in engines. However, back in the time of World War I Germany used products similar to gasoline which were obtained by distilling volatile lignite products. This process has been known for a long time--at the end of the last century that is how they obtained "lighting gas" for illuminating cities. Today in a number of countries, including our own, a substantial further improvement in the process is underway--new catalysts and techniques make it possible to process coal at substantially lower temperatures and pressures and increase the yield of useful liquid products. Obviously the continuing increase in prices for petroleum products will make synthetic gasoline and motor fuels competitive in comparison with light petroleum products in the next 5 years. The commercial production of synthetic motor fuels will apparently be organized in our country in the regions of major coalfields in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans. Naturally, the power for this process will be supplied by burning some of the coal or by nuclear power.

Thus here too petroleum products can be ousted by means of the chemical and technological processing of coal and by means of its interaction with water and vapour or hydrogen. Various types of organic waste, instead of coal, could be converted into gaseous or liquid fuel in a similar way.

Let us move on to the utilization of energy sources in metallurgy and the chemicals industry.

It is difficult and disadvantageous to use AES's as flexible capacities. The larger capital expenditure on them compared with conventional power stations and the small fuel component in the cost of electricity mean that it is economically expedient to use them on a permanent, "base" load system. Moreover intermittent load systems inevitably reduce the reliable life of AES's because of metal fatigue phenomena under an intermittent load.

This applies to a still greater degree to AES's using fast breeder reactors, since in addition to the points noted above operation at reduced capacities will lead to underproduction of secondary nuclear fuel--that is, it will destroy the main purpose of the reactor as a breeder of nuclear fuel.

These circumstances could restrict the relative "weight" of nuclear plants in energy systems, which is extremely undesirable.

There is only one way to avoid such restrictions--the use of some kind of low inertia energy storage system, for instance, the use of hydraulic accumulators or the production of some kind of energy source or end product. For instance, the production of hydrogen on the downward curve of the graph of the load of an energy system, by means of channeling surplus energy from an AES into the production of hydrogen from water, constitutes a possible form of storage. This hydrogen, burned in a gas turbine, can be used to cover peak loads. It can be used in metallurgy for heating and as a reducing agent for oxide ores. It can also be used in obtaining ammonia or in other chemical production techniques, or, finally, in the power engineering processing of coal in order to obtain synthetic hydrocarbons. Processes of this kind are being developed, and it is already clear in principle that they could be very useful, since in addition to yielding necessary products they eliminate an important shortcoming of nuclear power engineering--the disadvantageousness of using it in flexible systems.

This reasoning can be applied to the use of nuclear power to oust petroleum products and natural gas from metallurgy and the chemical industry. By using electochemical and plasma technologies and also by utilizing selective methods of excitation of the necessary energy levels in molecules and atoms, it is possible to combine several chemical processes with the use of nuclear power. This potential will be extended when high temperature reactors, which are now at the development stage, come into use.

Thus can we see that the use of coal and nuclear power, taking into account the possibility of producing secondary energy sources, can cover all spheres of consumption of primary energy sources. Of course, this requires large-scale research and development of economically feasible techniques. That is why the assimilation of this process will probably be gradually extended, even after the end of our century. However, it is extremely important that no "power impasse" threatens us. It is, of course, clear that such a restructuring will take a long time--approximately 30 years. Will traditional energy resources be enough over that time for the rate of growth in the power industry which our country needs? And, moreover, is it possible to create a structure for the nuclear power industry which will enable it to be used virtually indefinitely from the viewpoint of resources and environmental pollution?

These two questions require more detailed consideration.

We should first of all dwell on oil. Does our country have sufficient oil resources to supply all our needs and a suitable volume of oil exports to the socialist community countries and certain other countries over the period of change in the structure of energy consumption--that is, for approximately 30 years? Will these resources supply oil for long-term utilization--for many decades--in those spheres of consumption where it proves irreplaceable? "Predictions" are often made in the foreign press to the effect that in 10 years' time the Soviet Union will be forced to purchase oil abroad. These reports have only one aim--the desire to cast doubt on the stability of our country's economy. In reality our country has sufficient oil and gas resources not only to satisfy domestic needs, but also to continue energy exports on a useful scale.

At the same time it must be said that we are not exploiting our oil resources sufficiently economically at present--in a number of areas of use we use considerably more oil than necessary. And we do not sufficiently extract oil fully from the deposits being worked. We must make considerably wider use of methods which increase the level of recovery of oil. Here it is necessary to create a pricing system such that additional oil recovery using intensive extraction methods becomes profitable.

A second major reserve is that of increasing the recovery of condensate when exploiting gasfields. Thus, for instance, in Urengoy, on Yamal Island and in the Caspian depression it is possible to extract a significant quantity of condensate from great depths, and this must be done. A major reserve for saving oil is the possibility of refining it more thoroughly into light petroleum products--this modernization of oil refineries must be carried out in the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plan periods in general. The implementation of these measures and also the substitution of coal, gas and nuclear power for oil used for fixed [statsionarnoye] energy supply are the next stages in restructuring the fuel and energy complex.

It should be added that our country still has considerable areas which are promising for oil and gas--thus, for instance, in the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress it is proposed to begin exploiting the Astrakhanskiy gas condensate region. It would probably be correct to add to this section the commercial exploitation of the Timano-Pechorskiy oil and gas region. In this connection it must be mentioned that scientific studies by physicists, geologists and instrument makers have led in recent years to a significant increase in the efficiency of geophysical prospecting methods. It will apparently be expedient to carry out a geophysical survey of likely oil- and gas-bearing regions in the European part of the country and in western and eastern Siberia and also in a number of places on the ocean shelves; this will result in a great saving on exploratory drilling operations.

Of course, we must direct considerable attention to stepping up the use in the power industry (and power-and-chemical industry) of other types of fuel--for instance, bituminous shales.

Although their caloric value is low, an Estonian collective of power engineers has developed methods for the steady, full combustion of these shales. This experience should be extended to other major shale regions--in Kazakhstan, the Volga area and the Ukraine. It is particularly important that the highly stable combustion of shale powder gives rise to hope as to the possibility of creating power stations with increased flexibility.

A substantial contribution can also be made to the power industry by using waste heat, as well as organic waste from cities, industry and agriculture. For instance, urban organic waste could supply more than 10 percent of the city's heat requirements, and waste from livestock raising, when converted into methane gas by microbiological processes, could fully supply heat requirements in the sector.

Together with oil-saving measures and more efficient utilization of oil and taking other resources into account, it will be possible to extend the time taken to restructure the fuel and energy complex to 40-50 years, which will appreciably lessen the strain in the transition period.

However, even this longer period of change in the structure of the power industry cannot allow a postponement of the commencement of work on creating a nuclear power industry suitable for the long term and means of using such energy in all spheres of consumption of traditional energy sources.

The point is that the power industry has a high degree of inertia--its highly capital-intensive and materials-intensive nature as well as the length of time taken to develop new, economically acceptable techniques make it necessary to begin the development of all aspects of the new energy structure now. The main task is to create a nuclear power industry structure such that the industry will be supplied with fuel indefinitely. The thermal neutron reactors now being used can utilize about 1 percent of the raw uranium. And they cannot provide for the nuclear power industry in the long term. Science has found a radical method--it is possible to create fast-breeder reactors which make it possible to utilize uranium reserves more fully.

Commercial reactors of this type have been created in our country. One of them, the BN-350, has been in operation for a long time, and the BN-600 was started up in 1980. However, there is still complex work ahead on increasing the speed of production of plutonium and its return to the fuel cycle, since only then will it be possible to move toward a nuclear power industry providing itself with fuel for an unlimited time and developing at the pace the country needs.

The possibility is not excluded that it will be difficult to ensure the necessary rate of growth in the power industry in the distant future by means of producing plutonium in fast-breeder reactors and through the extraction of natural uranium. In this event science is also preparing a solution: the merging of the nuclei of light elements--thermonuclear fusion--is accompanied by the release of neutrons. Some of them could be captured by uranium-238 to yield plutonium.

The possible speed of production of plutonium in these hybrid fission-fusion reactors is very great and will ensure any necessary rate of development of the nuclear power industry. As yet there are no such reactors, but they will be created by the end of the century. They will most likely be created sooner than pure fusion reactors. Therefore, in a couple of centuries' time, when the coal shortage begins to make itself felt, nuclear power of all kinds will be able to supply all spheres of energy consumption for an indefinite time. Thus the structure of the infinitely developing nuclear power industry will be as follows: thermal neutron reactors will be joined by fast-breeder reactors, and they may be joined by hybrid reactors. In parallel, large capacity fusion reactors will be created.

Thus the future development of the power industry will not be restricted by a shortage of energy resources if the appropriate reorganization of its structure is carried out in good time. This is entirely realistic in our country.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY GRES CONSTRUCTION--If one glances at a map of Primorskiy Kray, it is clear that Pozharskiy Rayon extends over a territory of more than 22,000 square kilometers. Its new center is Luchegorsk, and it was here, at the Primorskiy GRES, that the new fifth--and most powerful--power block was set on load at the end of last year. During the current 5-year plan, work on the second stage of the largest electric power station in the kray and the construction of the new Luchegorskiy coal mine, which will supply fuel to the Primorskiy GRES, will be completed. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 11 Feb 81 SK]

UKRAINIAN AES REACTOR--The first reactor at the South Ukrainian AES has been put into working position. The reactor, which was made at the Izhorskiy works, has nothing to equal it in the USSR. The reactor has a design capacity of 1 million kw and will be (?limited) not to 2 turbines, as has been the case previously, but to only 1 turbine and a generator of the same capacity. This halves the time needed to install the turbine-generator and its auxiliary equipment. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Feb 81 LD]

KOLYMA GES PROGRESS--At 1235 today [18 Feb] the first power generating unit of the Kolyma GES was turned in a trial run. Checks are being carried out in preparation for putting the unit under load. The Kolyma GES will generate its first electricity on the eve of the party congress. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 18 Feb 81 OW]

TRANS-SIBERIAN CONTAINER SERVICE--A colorful array of international containers has just now been loaded onto a train at the Nakhodka-Vostochnaya Railway. They will soon make an express trip from Nakhodka to Leningrad as an experimental trip to determine how much time can be saved on this 10,000-kilometer route. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 11 Feb 81 SK]

VANINO-KHOLMSK FERRY CROSSING--At present preparatory work on the second stage of the Vanino-Kholmsk ferry crossing is underway at Kholmsk. A large area is being cleared for the construction of the eighth mooring, and holes are being bored to lay the next series of explosives. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 9 Feb 81 SK]

PERM TELEPHONE EXCHANGE--A state commission has accepted a new automatic telephone exchange in Perm. It is one of the biggest in the country. In the near future the inhabitants of the area near the Kama River will be able to dial direct to any town in the USSR. The exchange was commissioned 4 months ahead of plan. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Feb 81 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS SOKOLOV'S ARMY DAY SPEECH

LD260845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Reliable Guard of Labor and Peace: Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet Army's Central Academy Theater was decorated festively and with special ceremony 20 February. Army and navy veterans, representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison went there to celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. Those present included delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, the best representatives of army and navy communists and the flower and pride of party collectives of units, ships and military training institutions.

In the presidium of the ceremonial meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers V.V. Bakhirev, P.V. Finogenov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov and M.V. Yegorov; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lt Gen Yu.M. Chrubanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Army Gen V.I. Petrov, Marshal Avn A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal Avn P.S. Kutakhov, Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, Engr-Col Gen V.M. Shabanov and Engr-Col Gen N.F. Shestopalov; and also Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan; Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy; Army Gen P.I. Batov, chairman of the Soviet war veterans committee; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, designers of combat hardware and arms and USSR pilot-cosmonauts.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by N.N. Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected honorary presidium to tumultuous applause.

The Soviet servicemen were warmly and cordially greeted and congratulated on the festival by Hero of Socialist Labor F.A. Bespalov, fitter at Moscow's 50-Letiye SSSR automatic lines plant and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, and by D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

In his speech Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, cordially congratulated the assembled people and the entire personnel of the armed forces on Soviet Army and Navy Day and wished army and navy servicemen new successes in their military labor.

Our ceremonial meeting, he said, is being held on the eve of a portentous, historic event--the Leninist Communist Party's 26th Congress. Together with the entire Soviet people army and navy servicemen are approaching the party congress closely rallied around the party, its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding continuer of V.I. Lenin's cause.

Our country is approaching the congress of its dear party in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm. The Soviet people have clear aims and bright prospects. They are working selflessly and inspirationally for the good of the socialist motherland and are tirelessly strengthening its economic and defense might.

The Soviet people, implementing communist building, are vitally interested in preserving peace. The Leninist foreign policy being purposefully pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet Government reliably serves the cause of peace and the peoples' security. However, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov emphasized, the most aggressive circles and all international reaction are trying to counter our peace-loving foreign policy with their own policy of whipping up the arms race, grossly interfering in other people's internal affairs and fueling international tension.

The decisions adopted in NATO countries to additionally increase military spending and to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in certain West European states, the feverish strengthening of existing military bases and the search for new ones, the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force and other actions by the United States and its NATO allies serve as graphic manifestation of this imperialist line in policies. Imperialism's rapprochement with Chinese hegemonism has assumed a nature dangerous to the cause of peace and the people's freedom.

Under these conditions the Communist Party combines the consistent struggle for peace with a firm rebuff to all attempts by imperialist reaction to undermine it and constantly keeps at the center of its attention questions of ensuring the reliable security of the Soviet Union and of our allies and friends. We encroach upon no one's lands and interfere in no one's internal affairs. But we will know how to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests.

Our party has always viewed and now views the defense of the socialist homeland as a sacred duty and as the work of the entire people. On the basis of the successes of the Soviet economy, science and technology and as a result of the Soviet people's selfless labor the army and navy today have everything they need to rebuff any aggressor.

The unity of the army and the people and the leadership of the Communist Party are the chief and decisive condition of all successes in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense and the greatest source of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and invincibility.

Our armed forces have arrived at the 26th CPSU Congress and their 63d anniversary mighty and strong and utterly devoted to the party's cause. The past training year was completed successfully. The combat readiness of units, ships and formations rose to a new level. The high socialist pledges adopted in honor of the party congress are being fulfilled successfully. Army and navy communists march in the front ranks of Soviet servicemen.

Soviet servicemen are proud, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov said in conclusion, to serve under combat banners covered with the glory of victories. On this solemn day we assure the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the USSR Armed Forces in close combat cooperation with servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies will continue to serve the great cause of communism loyally and devotedly and stand guard vigilantly over peace and the peoples' security.

A greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was adopted unanimously to tumultuous and prolonged applause.

After the ceremonial part of the meeting there was a big festive concert.

GENERAL SHESTOPALOV PRESENTS AWARD IN BELORUSSIA

LD241625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Zakharenko report: "Awards to Military Construction Workers"]

[Excerpt] Red Banner Belorussian Military District--The initiators of the all-army competition--the district's military construction workers--have been awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for successes in the socialist competition in 1980, as well as the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Memorial Badge "for high efficiency and work quality in the 10th 5-Year Plan."

The awards were presented by Engr-Col Gen N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops.